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MAY'S 45TH ANNUAL CATALOG of NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS AND NURSERY PRODUCTS

ST. PAUL, MINN.



May's Collection of Dahlia Flowered Zinnias at 20c per packet or 4 packets for 50c.



Lawn Making

LAWN making has been reduced to a science by the Department of Agriculture. Experiments have demonstrated that the stand-by of lawns in this country, where lawns can be made, is Kentucky blue grass; and that the best method of obtaining a blue grass lawn is to sow a mixture containing red top. The latter germinates more quickly, and helps make a thick lawn the first few years, but gradually gives way to the spreading blue grass. White clover is usually mixed in, where clover is not objectionable, because it helps thicken the early turf, and secretes nitrogen from the air, which helps the grass. Our grass seed is exactly what we represent, recleaned and free from weeds.

Loosen the soil in which a new lawn is to be made to a depth of at least five inches, and lighten it with humus or several inches of sand, compost, manure or wood ashes if it is heavy and inclined to bake. Apply fertilizer liberally, either sheep manure, bone meal or a commercial fertilizer.

Sow in the early spring when cool weather and ample rainfall will insure complete germination and a good start for the seedlings before hot dry weather comes. If seeding must be delayed, special precautions must be taken to prevent the ground drying out. Early fall is a very desirable time to plant.

See that the seed is well covered. Rake it into a new seed bed and roll so that the soil is firmed over the seed. Where seed is sown on an old lawn always cover it with a top dressing of sand or soil and fertilizer. Seed thrown on the top of hard ground has no chance to grow and will merely wash off.

Quantity to use — On new lawns, use 1 pound for 300 square feet; 5 pounds for 1,500 square feet; 10 pounds for 3,000 square feet; 15 pounds for 4,250 square feet; 25 pounds for one-fourth acre; 100 pounds for one acre. To replenish lawns where turf is thin use half quantity.

Special Lawn Mixture — Of scientifically balanced blue grass, red top, white clover. Pound, 45 cents; 5 pounds, $2.15; 10 pounds, $4.25.

Shady Lawn Mixture — Especially prepared for shady places and sandy soil. Pound, 50 cents; 5 pounds, $2.40; 10 pounds, $4.75.

Kentucky Blue Grass — Recleaned, heavy seed, pound, 40 cents; 5 pounds, $1.40; 10 pounds, $3.25.

Red Top Grass — Fancy recleaned seed, pound, 35 cents; 5 pounds, $1.60; 10 pounds, $2.75.

White Clover — Fancy seed, pound, 75 cents; 10 pounds, $7.00.

ORDER SHEET to

L. L. MAY CO., INC., ST. PAUL, MINN.

Very Important Write your name very plainly and give your Post Office, County and State in full.

Every Time Please tear this out and use in ordering.

Your Name _____

Post Office _____

County _____ State _____

Street and No. _____

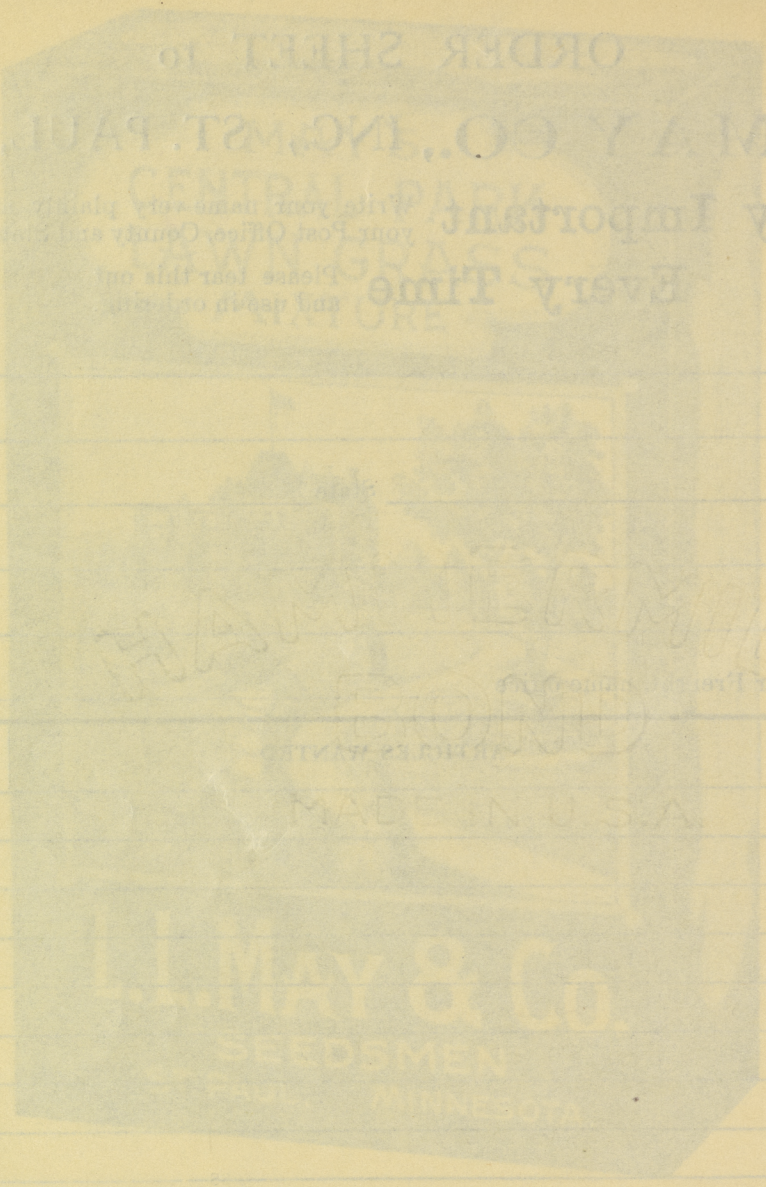
How to be Sent _____

If by Express or Freight, name office _____

QUANTITY	ARTICLES WANTED	PRICE

May's Northern Grown Seeds For all climates. They are Earlier, more hardy more vigorous, and more productive than those grown in lower Latitudes.

See Page 60?


MAY & CO.
SEEDSMEN
MINNEAPOLIS
MADE IN U.S.A.

Instructions for Mail Orders

Ordering

USE THE ORDER SHEET and return envelope enclosed in catalog wherever possible. Write your name and address distinctly, printing wherever possible. Please do not write inquiries on the order-sheet, but use a separate piece of paper. This will avoid delay in answering.

Remittances

Remittances may be made by money order or check. Do not send loose coins in the envelope with your order, as they are frequently lost. We cannot hold ourselves responsible when this occurs. Postage stamps may be used in remitting for amounts less than fifty cents.

C. O. D. Shipments

As it requires about twice as long to handle a C. O. D. shipment as a cash order and in addition entails extra expense for collecting charges, we request that customers send cash with their order, or if this is not convenient, remit at least twenty per cent. of the total amount when the order is mailed us.

Errors

As it is necessary for us to employ some new workers during our busy season, errors in filling orders occasionally occur. We request our customers to notify us at once where an error has been made so that we may rectify it with the least amount of inconvenience.

Deliveries

We fill all orders as soon as they are received. In the busy season during March and April, it is sometimes difficult to keep up with the orders which come in every mail. These delays are frequently unavoidable and customers are sometimes obliged to wait a week before receiving their order. By placing your order early, we can make deliveries promptly. You can aid us considerably by sending the correct amount with your order, by writing your name and address clearly and by not asking us to handle C. O. D. packages.

Prices

The prices of flower and garden seed in this catalog are postpaid and are subject to revision upward or downward, in harmony with market changes.

Flower and vegetable seeds are as a rule mailed together. Onion sets and potatoes are handled separately and mailed alone. Field seeds, plants, shrubs, trees, fertilizers, tools and supplies are shipped by express or freight, collect, the prices not including postage.

Guarantees

Every precaution is taken by us to obtain merchandise from the most reliable sources possible and to handle it without error. It must be understood however, that our goods are sold on very close margins, and remembered that the cost of the seeds is small indeed in proportion to the value of a crop. Much depends also upon the treatment our goods receive after they leave our hands, and upon soil and weather conditions, none of which factors are within our control. For these reasons we wish it understood that our goods are sold upon the following conditions, being the standard non-warranty adopted by the American Seed Trade Association and generally observed as the custom of the American Seed Trade:

We Do Not Warrant in any way, expressed or implied, the contents or the description, purity, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, plants, shrubs or trees sold by us, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept these goods on above terms, no sale is made thereof, and he must return them at once, and money will be refunded. Subject to above conditions, we make this sale at the moderate prices at which we sell our goods.

Greetings *for the* Garden Year *of* 1925

TO OUR CUSTOMERS: We do not send this book to sell you seeds, for who wants to buy seeds? Not the gardener, whose eyes are fixed far ahead, on a vision of June. He buys, not seeds, but crisp salads, tender peas, corn sweeter than honey, radishes deliciously pungent; flowers that glorify his garden and beautify his home. All these we wish to sell you; and for the price of mere seed.

We cannot deliver the finished products, but we picture them and describe them for you; and we will sell the wherewithal to make them real. Good seeds, good fertilizers, good tools, and good advice—these if properly used, in combination with honest muscle, the warm sun and rain, and good soil, are the elements of a successful garden.

We have tried to cram into this little book facts which will help you to success—for a seedsman cannot count on satisfaction in his customer until his seeds have produced a good harvest; and your satisfaction means our permanent prosperity.

You will find our descriptions as true and accurate, as free from misleading praise or meaningless generalities, as we can make them. We do not list all varieties of flowers and vegetables, but we list the good ones, and if there is anything you want which you do not find here, ask us for it.

The New Fashion in Flowers

AMERICAN home gardening is experiencing a new birth. After a period of decline, owing to the rapid development of apartment life, the people of great cities and small are fleeing, those who can, from congested centers to the countryside.

Once more the kitchen garden is a recognized department in every detached home; and vegetables fresh from the vine, with the unequaled quality they possess, are the pride and enjoyment of successful gardeners. While flowers have returned to their place in the yard—the old fashioned flowers of our grandmothers, but how changed! How *gloriously* changed!

Plant breeding has wrought marvels in these old favorites. It is no wonder that interest in ornamental gardening is spreading like an epidemic through the country—an epidemic we would encourage, rather than check. For here is a source of beauty all may share, a fine art that anyone may practice, a pastime that lies within the reach of every owner or tenant with a few square feet of soil.

We have devoted unusual space to flowers, shrubs and plants, because of the great increase of interest in ornamental gardening, and its great importance to our general welfare.

With every hope that you will find our book of interest, we wish you the best of fortune for this garden year, and only remind you of this: Last minute buying is always trying—to our customers and our over-busy staff. So ORDER EARLY, please, and help us to give you the best of service.



Asparagus

IT is best to sow asparagus seed in a seed bed or row and then select only the strongest and straightest seedlings. Discard those with twisted, deformed or wiry stalks.

Sow the seed in thoroughly enriched soil in rows one foot apart and the seed one inch deep. The seed should be soaked for at least 24 hours in lukewarm water before planting and it will not germinate for two or three weeks. The following year the best of the plants may be selected and transplanted into a permanent bed two feet apart in rows four to six feet apart.

Careful growers often wait until the seedlings develop to flowering age and then select only those plants which do not bear flowers to avoid the berried plants which are apt to scatter their seeds through the agency of birds all over the place.

In digging the seedlings a spade should be used as even when quite small they send their roots down to an unusual depth. Plant the crowns fully deep under the surface. A bed should bear in three years from seed.

A year may be saved by buying the plants (one year old are greatly to be preferred) and setting them at least two feet apart in the row, and the rows not closer than four feet; see that the roots are well and evenly spread out in planting and that they are not exposed to the air longer than is absolutely necessary, as they deteriorate rapidly.

Washington Rustproof — This new American strain of Giant Asparagus is the first result of a plant-breeding campaign started by the United States Department of Agriculture to produce a rust-resistant asparagus. Rust-resistant and vigorous plants selected from thousands have been crossed with a single male plant "Washington" and most careful re-selection practiced. Packet, 20 cents; ounce, 45 cents; ¼ pound, $1.40; pound, $5.00.

Roots — 1-year-old, 50 cents dozen; $3.25 per 100, postpaid; $3.00 per 100, net prepaid. 2-year-old, 75 cents per dozen, $4.75 per 100, postpaid; $4.50 per 100, not prepaid.

Early Giant Argenteuil — Famous Parisian Asparagus. Grows to large size, vigorous and fairly free from rust, superb flavor. Our seed is from one of the largest plantations near Paris. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, $1.00.

Asparagus Roots—	1-Year-Old Doz.	100	1000
Bonvallet's Giant	...	$1.65	$12.00
Barr's Mammoth	...	.....	....
Argenteuil (Giant)	...	1.65	12.00
Conover's Colossal	...	.....	.....
Columbian Mammoth	...	....	....
Palmetto	...	1.65	12.00

If by mail add postage as follows { Dozen, 5c / 100, 35c

Beets

BEETS should be sown in drills in the garden as soon as the ground can be worked. Each "seed" is really a hard shelled fruit cluster containing two or three small seeds. A moist seed bed is needed and the ground should be firmed well over the seed. Thinning out will be necessary, and the young beets and tops cooked together make one of the best dishes of the season. Thin to 5 inches apart for best results. The turnip varieties are earliest and most popular. The long or blood beets sown in May are harvested in the autumn for winter use Early varieties sown in midsummer may be harvested in autumn and stored for winter.

Crosby's Egyptian — The most largely used beet for early season operations. The top is small, the root turnip-shaped, of fine quality, deep blood-red color and develops rapidly For all general purposes, it will prove more satisfactory than Early Flat Egyptian, be in condition for use as early and will not become woody so quickly. It may be sown outside as late as July. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Early Eclypse — The root is round — slightly top-shaped, bright red in color and about two and one-quarter inches in diameter, The interior color is bright red zoned with pinky white. Packet. 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Crimson Globe — An old standard variety globe shaped with a slender tap root. The zones are close together and the texture of the flesh is fine. Interior color is dark crimson. In flavor this beet is excellent. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Half-Long — The root is about three and one-half inches in diameter when mature, deep red color, very smooth and uniform. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Early Flat Egyptian — This is the original type of Egyptian Beet as known in this country, and as the parent of Crosby's Egyptian it has some similar characteristics. The best forcing beet under cultivation. The roots are flatter and smaller than the Crosby, but will not remain in an edible condition after maturity as long. The color is very dark red, the interior dark blood-red, zoned with a lighter shade. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Detroit Dark Red — One of the most universally planted varieties for all purposes. The shape is almost globe. As one-third of the root grows above ground a somewhat rough texture develops on the surface exposed. It is extensively grown as a home and commercial garden sort and for canners. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

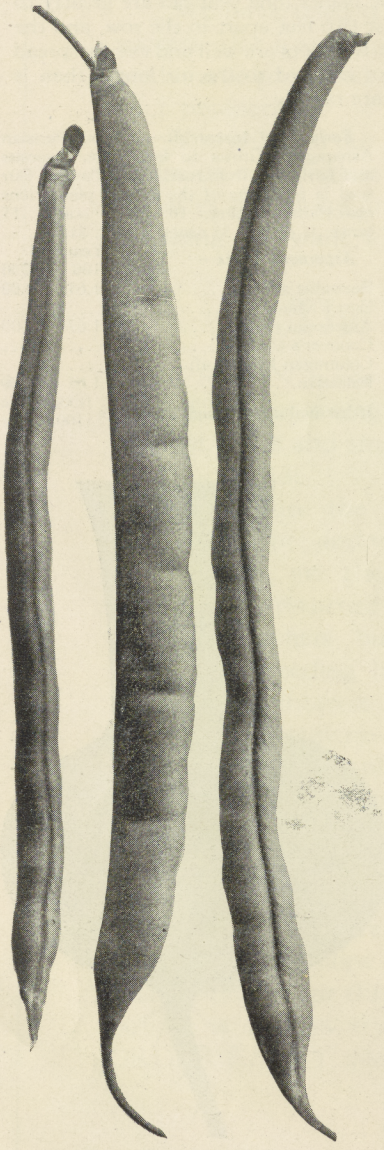
Edmand's Early Blood — A well established early variety. The root is turnip-shaped, dark blood-red in color, with lighter red zones. The texture is not coarse, nor is it of large size. The flavor is sweet and the flesh tender. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.



Crosby's Egyptian

Stringless Beans

SOME people favor wax beans, others favor green beans; but experts say there is no difference in flavor nor in tenderness, and both are grown alike. So a gardener may suit his taste and be confident that he has the best quality. In both classes there are round and flat podded varieties. The round podded are said to be more brittle, and the flat podded are better yielders. Bush beans are earlier, and pole beans bear longer and more heavily. Beans are a warm weather crop. They should not be sown until the ground is warm. Bush beans, if picked clean, will bear a second crop. Even the stringless varieties should be picked before they have reached their maximum size. Never cultivate or pick beans while the plants are wet with dew or rain, as this spreads anthracnose, the chief disease of beans. Sow bush beans in rows at least 15 inches apart, the plants four inches apart in the row. Pole beans should be sown later, and given more room. They require support, and when they reach the top of the support provided they should be pinched back, to encourage lateral growth.



Stringless Green Pod

Green Pod

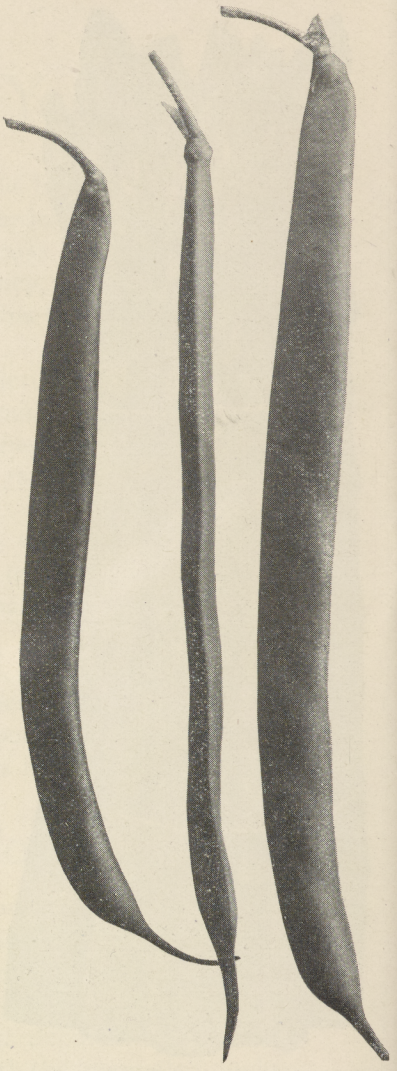
Stringless Green-Pod — Will grow to a height of twelve to fifteen inches, very erect and productive. Pods will average five inches, somewhat curved. They are stringless, tender, fine grained, of good quality and uniformly six seeded. Dry seeds of a dark brown color. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 30 cents.

Bountiful — The plant reaches a height of sixteen inches. Pods are over six inches long, curved, flat, light green, stringless, seven seeded and very attractive. This variety is a universal favorite for home gardens. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 30 cents.

Refugee or One Thousand to One — The pods run about five inches long, round, curved, six seeded, light green and slightly stringy It is extensively used for canning. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 30 cents.

Red Valentine — In cultivation in this country since 1845. Matures in 42 days. The pods are slightly smaller than Black Valentine, round, curved and of good quality if gathered when young. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 30 cents.

Giant Stringless — A heavy bearer, but the bearing period is comparatively short. The pods are six inches in length, curved, dark green, brittle and stringless. The pods sometimes weigh down the plant and the beans rest on the ground, causing them to become spotted. Dry seeds are of a yellowish brown color. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 30 cents.



Bountiful

Black Valentine — Extensively grown in the South. Closely resembles Red Valentine. except that pod is different. Excellent for shipping. It is not a stringless variety, and is, therefore, not recommended for home garden use. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 35 cents.

Wax Podded Beans

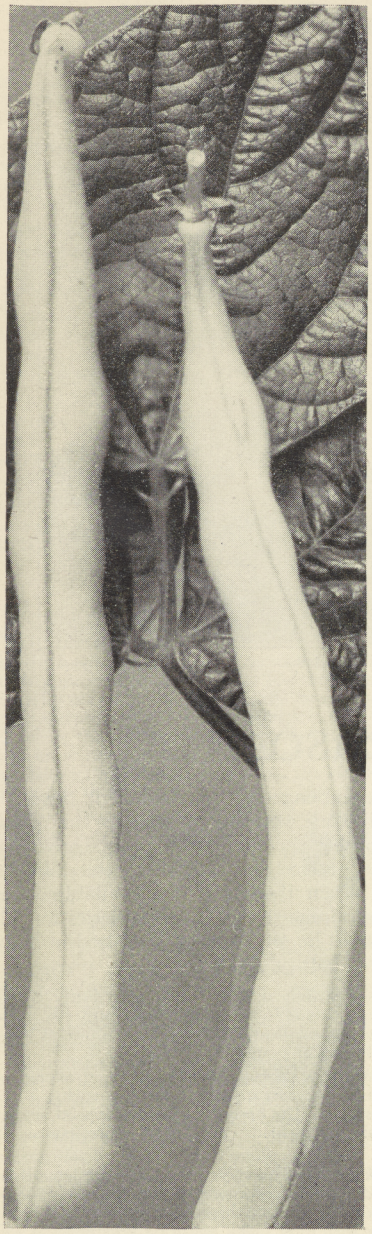
Round-Pod Kidney Wax — The plant will grow to a height of fifteen inches, producing long, curved, round, yellow pods, extremely brittle and stringless. They are borne equally above and below the foliage. Excellent quality. Packet. 10 cents; pound, 35 cents.

Golden Cluster Wax — The most popular wax-podded pole bean. It is a good climber and the vines are compact, vigorous and hardy. The pods will average seven inches in length. They are straight, flat-creased eight-seeded, light waxy yellow, somewhat stringy, but very brittle and fine grained. The dry seeds are ivory white, broadly oval and occasionally wrinkled Packet, 10 cents pound, 40 cents.

Improved Golden Wax — The plant grows to twelve inches in height. The pods are five to six seeded, stringless and of very fair quality. The picking season is rather short. Recommended for home or market garden. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 30 cents.

Currie's Rust-Proof Wax — Grows to a height of fourteen inches. The pods are six inches long, very straight, flat-oval in cross section, uniformly seeded, bright yellow in color and stringy. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 30 cents.

Davis White Wax — Attains a height of fifteen inches. Pods seven inches long straight, flat, six or seven seeded, clear, bright yellow color, stringy, fibrous and of fair quality. Should be gathered while young. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 30 cents.



Pencil Pod Black

Wardwell's Kidney Wax — Fourteen inches high, pods six inches long, slightly curved, flat, six-seeded, clear yellow, almost stringless, of very fair quality. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 35 cents.

Pencil Pod Black Wax — Fourteen inches high, is a vigorous grower and is not so susceptible to disease as other wax-podded sorts. The pods reach six inches, are slender, curved near tip, rounded, seven-seeded, very clear yellow, absolutely stringless, very brittle, fine grained and of excellent quality. Highly recommended for table quality. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 30 cents.

Pole Beans

Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead — The favorite green pod pole bean, most widely grown of any variety. The pods are fleshy, and grow 7 to 10 inches long. They are stringless when young. If kept picked the vines will bear throughout the season. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 35 cents.

Kentucky Wonder Wax — Similar in habit to the green pod Kentucky Wonder, it bears beans of a beautiful golden yellow, very fleshy and delicious. It is considered the best pole bean for northern planting. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 40 cents.

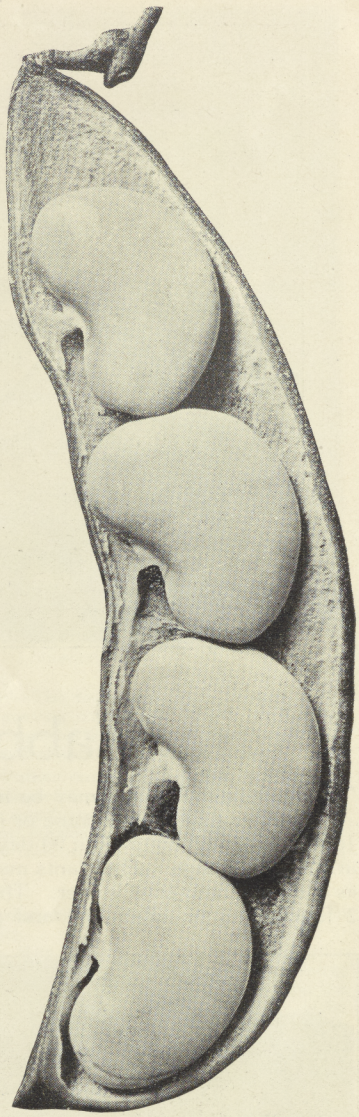
Limas

LIMA beans are not difficult to grow if one does it right. They need rich soil, and should be planted later than other beans and in the most favorable location possible. Always plant them with the eye down. The bush lima needs room to develop, at least 18 inches between plants. It is more easily grown than the tall, and is earlier as well as more economical of space. The tall limas bear more heavily and have a longer season. The home gardener should try one of the two by all means, as it is difficult to buy limas of the finest quality.

Henderson's Bush — The plant is small, attaining a height of twelve to fifteen inches. It has long runners, and is compact, bushy, hardy, early and productive. The pods are small, attaining a length of about three inches; straight, very flat, three to four seeded and dark green. The green-shell beans are very small, white and of good quality. The dried seeds are somewhat triangular, very flat and of a creamy white color. Packet, 10 cents; pound 30 cents.

Fordhook Bush — This variety will attain a height of twelve inches. It is a prolific bearer. Pods will range from four to four and one-half inches in length and contain five or more large beans of exceptional quality. The dried beans are oval, thick and white with a greenish tinge. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 40 cents.

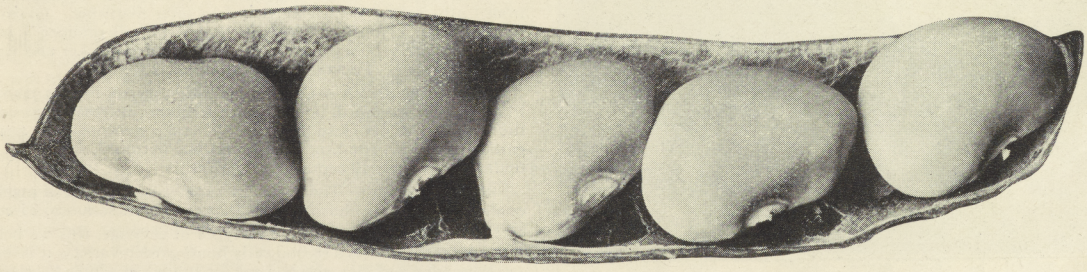
Challenger or Dreer's Imported Pole — The plant is large, throwing vigorous runners of climbing habit. It is very productive; pods four inches in length, broad, straight, flat, six seeded and dark grayish green. Green-shell beans are medium, light green and of excellent quality. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 30 cents.



Carpenteria Pole Lima

Carpenteria — This is considered by many to be the finest of pole limas. It is a prolific bearer of large pods, each containing four fat beans of delicate flavor. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 40 cents.

Siebert's Early — This is a good producer, very hardy, early and excellent for northern climates. The pods are dark green and well filled with three or four large beans. Packet, 10 cents, pound, 30 cents.



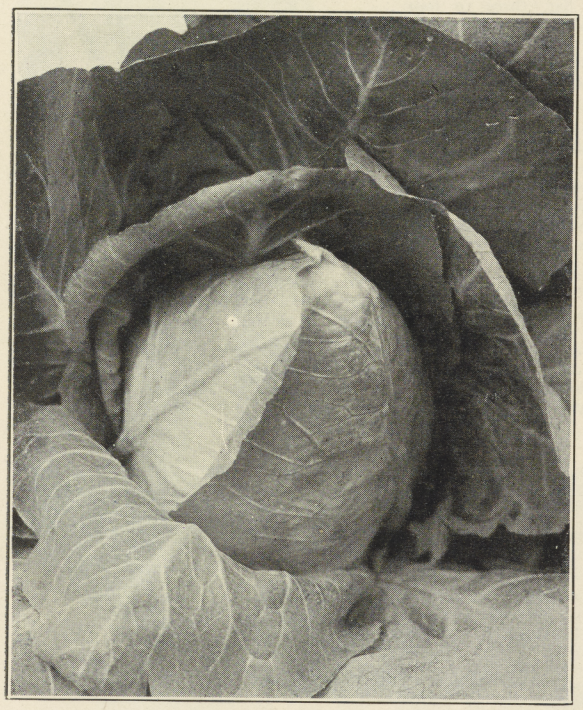
Fordhook Bush Lima



Copenhagen Market

Cabbages for All Seasons

THE earliest cabbages may be harvested in June, if seeds are sown in the house or in a hot-bed. Early Jersey Wakefield matures in 90 days and later varieties in 100 to 115 days. The plants may be set out as soon as danger of hard frost is over. They need 18 inches to 2 feet each way. Rich soil and plenty of water are necessary to make cabbages grow. Frequent doses of nitrate of soda will work wonders, and plants that grow well more easily combat the ever present cabbage worm. Powdered arsenate of lead, or slug shot, will kill the cabbage worms. When these are not available, dust alone will often discourage them. Late varieties for fall and winter use should be started in a seed bed in May and transplanted to their permanent place.



Early Jersey Wakefield

Early Etampes — It is fully a week earlier than Early Jersey Wakefield which makes it desirable for early market purposes. The head is conical in shape, of excellent quality, but not quite as large as Jersey Wakefield. Packet 25 cents.

Copenhagen Market — A cabbage of Danish origin offered in America in 1912. In the few years it has been on the market it has earned an enviable position. The head is round, hard, solid, and it is as early as Charleston Wakefield. Packet, 15 cents; ounce, 35 cents.

Early Jersey Wakefield — From five to seven days later than Etampes, but the head is larger and more solid. The head is very solid, and running to a small point at the top. The quality is excellent but, as is the case with most quick maturing vegetables, it will not hold long after attaining its growth, and is likely to break open after about two weeks. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Early Winnigstadt — A compact, sharply pointed cabbage sometimes planted for winter use, and especially recommended for kraut. It has been largely outplaced by Charleston Wakefield and by Copenhagen Market. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Charleston or Large Wakefield — A selection of large heads from Early Jersey Wakefield, five days later maturing. Given the same number of days, Charleston Wakefield will produce a larger head than Early Jersey Wakefield. The head is thicker and not so sharply pointed. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Early Flat Dutch — One of the oldest types in this country. Plant is short-stemmed, upright, with few outer leaves; consequently the rows can be set close together. This recommends it as a home garden variety. The heads are round but flattened, very solid and uniform. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Early Summer — The heads are large, solid, flat and of excellent quality; the color is bluish green. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

All Head Early — Of the flat types of cabbage, this we believe to be the earliest. As a second early home garden variety, it is highly recommended and may also be used for storage in winter by planting later in the season. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Cabbage (Continued)

Glory of Enkhuizen — A Holland cabbage slightly smaller than the Copenhagen Market and slightly later. A very good keeper. The head is slightly elongated, although nearly round, solid and of excellent quality. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Mammoth Red Rock — A red cabbage with a very solid head of good quality and size. It is a variety very often used for pickling purposes and may be recommended as sure-heading. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 35 cents.

Red Danish Stonehead — This cabbage is almost identical in every respect with Danish Ballhead except in its color. The head is very solid and the rich red color extends farther into the center of the head. Packet, 19 cents; ounce, 40 cents.

Succession — A variety remarkable for its resistance to hot sun and dry weather. Remains two or three weeks without breaking. It may be sown either as a late cabbage or for fall use. The heads are round but slightly flattened. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

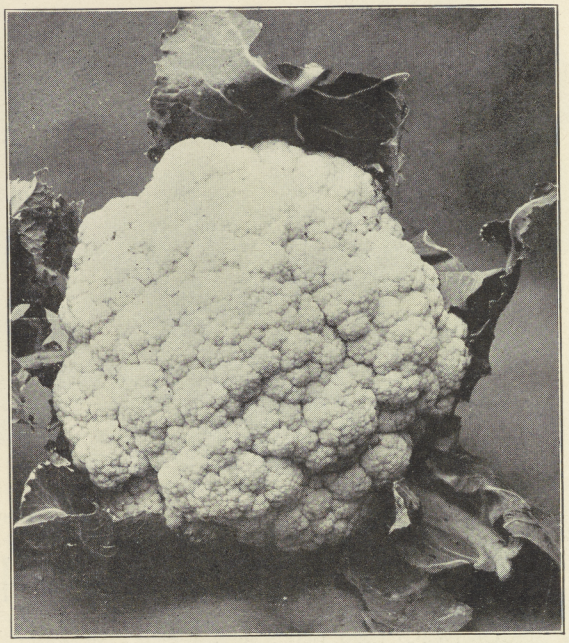
Late Flat Dutch — A Dutch cabbage frequently listed as Premium Flat Dutch. It has a large-sized, hard head, slightly rounded. Popular with market gardeners on account of its high yielding qualities. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Danish Ballhead or Hollander — The variety now considered standard for storage purposes. The head is nearly round, solid, and of good quality. Its adaptability to soil conditions has added to its popularity. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Cauliflower

CAULIFLOWER is an exacting crop, yet success is easy where the conditions are right. Like radishes, this plant likes to make quick growth in cool weather. The amateur is likely to succeed best with plants matured in the fall. Start the first crop early in the house and transplant into rich, light soil, where plenty of water can be given; then apply regularly nitrate of soda or liquid manure. Cabbage worms may be killed by Slug Shot, Pyrox or arsenate of lead used before the heads begin to form. To bleach the heads tie up the leaves over them.

Early Dwarf Erfurt — This popular variety is similar to Earliest Snowball, but will mature about one week later than that variety. It is of dwarf growth and when protected the inside head will develop into a pure white color. Packet, 25 cents.



Snowball

Danish Dry Weather — The name was given because of its adaptability to hot, dry growing conditions. It will often prove successful where all other varieties fail. It is a second early and produces heads larger than Snowball. Packet, 25 cents.

Earliest Snowball — Without question the earliest cauliflower, a sure heading variety well adapted for home cultivation and commercial purposes, both in the greenhouse and out-doors. The plant is very compact with few short outside leaves, allowing more plants to the acre. The heads when blanched are pure white and very solid, Packet, 25 cents.

Carrots

CARROTS are not alone one of the most wholesome of foods, supplying precious vitamines, but when half grown are one of the greatest delicacies possible to place on the table. Persons who say they do not like carrots usually will be found never to have tried them young. The seeds are very slow to germinate and they should be marked in the row with radishes or some other quickly-maturing crop which will be harvested before the carrots crowd. Mellow soil which will not bake over the seeds and will not harden in midsummer is the kind carrots like. Plant in rows 18 to 24 inches apart and thin 3 to 4 inches apart.

French Forcing or Earliest Short Horn — The roots are small and very nearly round in shape, while the tops are small. The interior is dark orange in color. This variety is excellent for forcing. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Early Scarlet Horn — A variety long in general use as a forcing carrot, and for outdoor cultivation in the early spring. As with other quick-growing crops, it must be gathered immediately on maturity. The roots will attain a length of about three inches. They are reddish orange and the tops small. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Chantenay — The standard carrot for general purposes. It is nearly two weeks earlier than Danvers Half-Long, and is slightly shorter and more stump-rooted, than that variety. Its average length is four and one-half inches, taper slightly from well-set shoulders. The surface is smooth, deep orange color, flesh crisp and tender. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Danvers Half-Long — A second early carrot adaptable to varying soil conditions. It is perhaps two weeks later than Chantenay in reaching maturity, and will average five and one-half inches in length, tapering to a blunt point. The average diameter of the root is slightly smaller than Chantenay. The color is a rich, deep orange, and the quality is excellent. Very desirable for stock purposes, as it will produce a large tonnage per acre. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Improved Long Orange — Slightly earlier than Danvers Half-Long. The color is a deep golden yellow, shading into a deep orange red when fully grown. The surface of the root is very smooth, its length over seven inches. Recommended for light, well tilled soil, and care should be taken to prepare the ground deep. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Oxheart or Guerand—The tops of this carrot are comparatively small. The roots will attain a length of three and one-half inches, and at the thickest point will average at least three inches in diameter. It is very desirable for stiff soils, because of the ease with which it may be harvested. The flesh is a deep orange and of splendid quality during the earlier stages of growth. Oxheart is often used for stock purposes. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

Egg Plant

Black Beauty — This variety is very prolific, bearing well rounded fruits almost egg-shaped, and is twelve days earlier than New York Purple. They will average eight inches in length. The color is a rich dark purplish black. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 60 cents.

New York Purple — The color is lighter than Black Beauty and the shape is different, the blossom end being much flatter and the whole effect more triangular than globe shaped. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 55 cents.

Chinese Cabbage

Petsai or Chinese Cabbage — This is not of the cabbage family, but strictly speaking is a mustard. Petsai has been grown in China for forty centuries. As a salad it may be served with mayonnaise or French dressing. It may also be cooked in the same manner as spinach or Swiss chard, giving a dish which resembles cabbage in appearance, but tasting somewhat like Brussels sprouts. It is not only more nutritious than lettuce but is a far better keeper and cheaper to grow. Dr. Fairchild wrote in the "Journal of Heredity," November, 1918, "In the Chinese Petsai we have a rival of lettuce so far as any vegetable can rival another. It deserves at least to be given the serious consideration of Americans as a supplement of lettuce. It can be produced for about half the money. It can be grown everywhere throughout the country. It is a better keeper than lettuce and, pound for pound, contains much more nutritive substance. Furthermore, in appearance it is more attractive." It is best sown in June or July and matured in the cool, moist fall weather, enduring the early frosts. It may be stored like cabbage.

Petsai Shantung. 18 inches tall.

Petsai Wong Bok. 12 inches tall

Either packet, 15 cents; ounce, 45 cents.



Davis Perfect

Salad and Pickle Cucumbers

CUCUMBERS need rich soil and plenty of water. Sow the seed in paper pots in the house, or in the open ground after it warms up. Protect the vines from the striped beetle by dusting with tobacco dust or powdered arsenate of lead. Spray frequently with nicotine to kill aphis.

Early Fortune — One of the new strains of Cucumber. We are not well informed as to its origin. The fruits are from seven to eight inches in length, are cylindrical, rather small seed cavity and thick through. They are of excellent quality for slicing. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

The Vaughan — An excellent home garden variety of the white spine type, producing fruits very long and slender, with small seed cavity, and of a cool, dark green color. Will stand heat well and has a long bearing season. The fruits will reach twelve to fourteen inches long on the average, and the vines bear well. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Arlington White Spine — An early, heavy yielding variety, commonly reaching seven to ten inches in length. The color is dark green, and the flavor is excellent. It is a favorite table variety. The fruit is slender and straight, and the flesh firm. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents,

Improved Long Green — One of the original black spine varieties now extensively used for pickling. Fruits average 10 to 12 inches long, color uniform dark green. Vines are vigorous and very productive. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Davis Perfect — Of supreme quality for slicing. The fruits will attain a length of ten inches. They are dark green, tender, and of finest flavor. The vines are hardy and vigorous, and will continue to bear for a long period. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

West India Gherkin — This is the smallest variety of cucumber and is in demand for small pickles. The seeds are rather difficult to germinate, sometimes requiring from two to three weeks. Packet 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Green Prolific or Boston Pickling — A black spine variety used for commercial pickling. The fruits average from five to six inches when fully developed, but are harvested at an earlier stage for pickling. An early, heavy yielding variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce 20 cents.

Celery

EVERY home garden having soil light and rich enough to produce good lettuce and cabbages may easily produce a family supply of this welcome vegetable. Start the seed indoors and set the plants out after the ground warms up. Keep them growing and do not work over the plants when they are wet with dew or rain.

Golden Self Blanching — For thirty-five years has held its place. It is early, with good keeping qualities, holding well after Thanksgiving Day. The stalk is vigorous, with large ribs, closely set. The plant is large and stocky. It is self-blanching, without banking up or covering. The heart is a beautiful golden yellow, and is of splendid quality. Packet, 15 cents; ounce, 50 cents.

White Plume — This is for early markets, and not recommended for home gardens. It is more slender than the Golden Self-Blanching, light green, shaded to nearly white at the tips, and as the plants mature the inner leaves and stems bleach white. Should be artificially bleached. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 30 cents.

Columbia — An early maturing celery, resembling Golden Self-Blanching. The round, thick stalks are of the Pascal type, and when properly blanched the heart is a beautiful light golden yellow. It will mature soon after Golden Self-Blanching. Packet. 10 cents; ounce, 50 cents.

Pink Plume — A standard English variety recommended as a home garden sort for winter storage. This is not a good shipper The stalks will blanch to almost white, but there is always a trace of red. They are long and slender, very brittle and extremely fine flavor. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 60 cents.

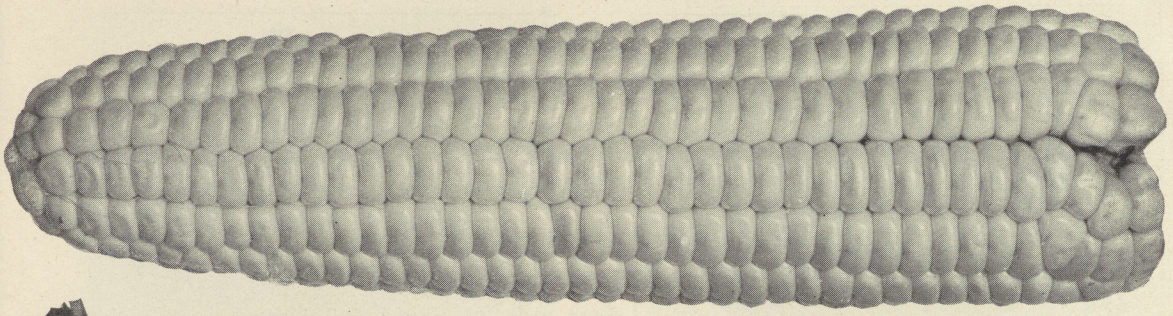


Golden Self Blanching

Winter Queen — An early blanching green celery ripening in time for Thanksgiving. If properly stored will keep well all winter. The plants are characterized by robust growth, tall stalks with high joints and rich, light golden heart. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 30 cents.

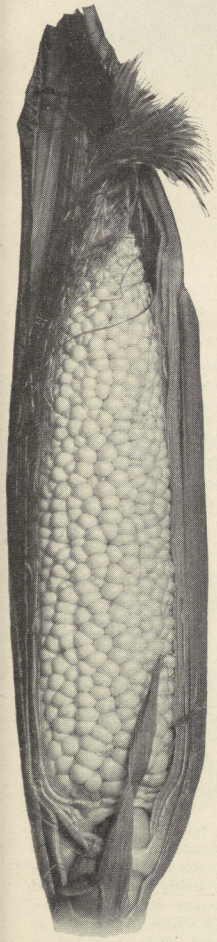
Giant Pascal — A standard fall and winter variety, not recommended for shipment owing to its tender stalks—but good as a home garden variety. The stalk is of medium length, and blanches to a creamy white color, very thick and nearly round at the top but flattened toward the base. The largest variety of celery. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 30 cents.

Giant Prague — Turnip Rooted Celery has been known in the United States for over one hundred years. The roots are globular, comparatively smooth and averaging about two and one-half inches in diameter. Celeriac should receive about the same culture as celery, being planted in rows two feet apart, and about six inches apart in the row. When the roots attain a size of from two to two and one-half inches in diameter, they are ready for use. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 60 cents.



Golden Bantam—Little but Oh! My!

Sweet Corn



Country Gentleman

SWEET CORN is preeminently a home garden crop. Scientists have proved that within half an hour after an ear of corn is picked its sugar begins to turn to starch, and so the delicious flavor which growers of Golden Bantam know is possible only for those who eat corn within thirty minutes of its picking. Never sow less than four rows of corn. If space is scant, sow four short rows. Otherwise the precious pollen, which fertilizes each silk to make a kernel, will be lost, and imperfect ears will result. For a succession of crop, make several sowings of an early variety, every two weeks, or sow at the same time an early, midseason and late variety.

Golden Bantam — This variety of a type which has been in cultivation in the United States for, perhaps, seventy years, for actual sugar content surpasses all other sweet corns. The stalks only grow three to four feet, the ear growing half-way up the stalk. The ear is eight-rowed and will average six to seven inches in length. Matures in 70 days. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 25 cents.

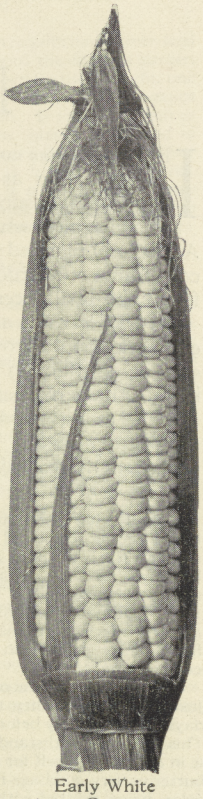
Kendel's Early Giant — A main season variety. The stalks grow five and one-half feet, bearing an ear eight to nine inches in length, containing twelve or fourteen rows. Packet, 19 cents; pound, 25 cents.

Country Gentleman — A successor of and similar to the old time Shoe Peg in almost every respect, except that the ear is considerably larger, very often attaining a length of seven to eight inches. The stalks will grow to six feet, and because of its sugar content it is a favorite main crop or late season variety. Packet, 19 cents; pound, 25 cents.

Early White Cory — The stalks will grow to a height of about 4 feet, producing ears averaging seven to eight inches in length, containing from 10 to 12 rows. About a week earlier than Golden Bantam. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 20 cents.

Stowell's Evergreen — After nearly sixty years, still the standard late sweet corn for all purposes. The stalks will attain a height of over seven feet, bearing ears about ten inches long. Stowell's Evergreen has a heavy sugar content and is, therefore, very desirable as a table or canning variety. Owing to the length of its season, it must not be grown in the more northerly latitudes. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 25 cents.

Black Mexican — A deliciously sweet and fine grained variety, eight to ten rowed, ten inches long, which turns black when ready to pick. One of the finest in quality. Packet, 10 cents; pounds, 25 cents.



Early White Cory

Pop Corn

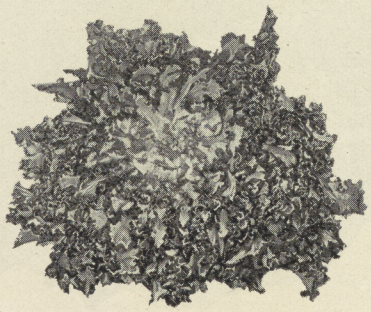
White Rice — A large, white, prolific variety probably more popular than any other. The ears average six inches long and kernels are slender and pointed, resembling rice grains. It pops pure white. Largely used for commercial purposes. Packet, 10 cents.

Golden Queen — A yellow corn which pops out a creamy white with unusually large grains. The ear is slightly larger than White Rice. The kernels are narrow but rounded. The quality is excellent. Packet, 10 cents.

Endive

ENDIVE is a delicious salad, which is at its best after a light frost. Sow in June or later for a late crop, and bleach the heads by tieing them up after the first frosts come.

French Endive or Witloof Chicory — This native of Europe was introduced in America in the seventies. It is one of the most delicious vegetable salads. The seed is planted in May or June and in October the roots are dug, trimmed of unnecessary outer roots, and stored until desired for forcing. Since darkness is essential, a warm vegetable cellar is the usual place selected. It requires three to four weeks to produce its fine white leaves. They are cut when about six inches long and if undisturbed the roots will continue to produce for several weeks. Packet 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.



Green Curled Endive

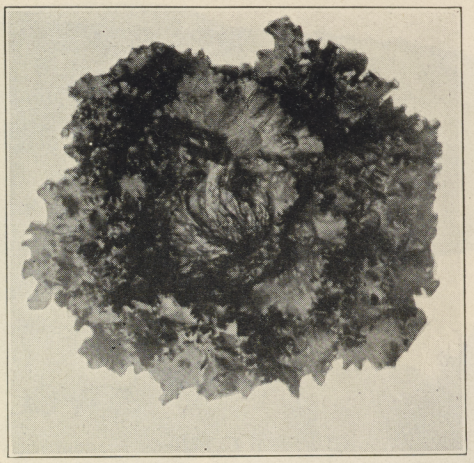
White Curled — The very light yellowish color of the outer leaves, which rapidly blanch to an attractive creamy white, distinguishes this variety from the Green Curled. The heads average fifteen inches across and are of excellent eating quality. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Green Curled — The rosette head will average fifteen inches across. It is beautifully cut and divided, with rich dark green color. The center blanches rapidly to a rich golden white. Good for home garden. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Broad-Leaved Batavian — Often sold under the name of Escarolle. The heads smaller in diameter than the others. The leaves are toothed at the edges and twisted, but not finely cut. Easily blanched if tied. The inner leaves are wonderfully tender and crisp, making a most delicious salad. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.



Big Boston



Iceberg

Lettuce, the Salad Standby

LETTUCE has come to be almost as indispensable on many tables as potatoes. The mainstay of green salads, it supplies vital food values, including the vitamines which are so necessary to a balanced diet. A carefully planned succession in the home garden with a cold frame to help out, will place it fresh on our tables from May until December, excepting an interval in August.

Head lettuces are so superior to the leaf type that everyone should grow them. The secret is to start them early, transplant in early spring from hot bed, or indoor box, to the permanent garden, and let this be in rich soil, heavily manured, and well watered. Then never let them stop growing. The leaf lettuces are delightful too, and much more easily grown, and many good judges consider the cos type, also called romaine, to be best of all in flavor. It is fine for the home garden.

A light, warm and rich soil is required for all types, for lettuce must grow fast. Nitrate of soda or some other nitrogenous fertilizer will pay dividends, if used after the plants are set. All types must be thinned out promptly to not less than 4 inches apart in the row, if they are to form proper heads. As soon as the plants touch each other at this distance the alternate ones should be harvested.

If aphis bother, it will usually be sufficient to wash the leaves in salt water, which will thoroughly cleanse them, before they are used. It is seldom worth while to spray lettuce in the home garden.

Big Boston— An extensively grown cabbage heading lettuce of the butter type, of medium size with light green leaves slightly brown at the edges. Matures in 78 days and stands shipping well. The table quality is fair. It is more of a commercial than a home garden variety. It forms a medium size, tight head almost golden in color. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

All Seasons—The name of this variety is justified by its ability to stand for twenty days after maturity before running up to seed. This ability to withstand summer heat places it in a class by itself for summer use. It is a butter variety, cabbage-headed, of light green color, never spotted with brown. The table quality is excellent, very sweet and tender. Matures in 77 days. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

May King — A good cabbage heading variety of the butter type, medium small in size, light green slightly tinged with brown at the edges. Matures in 75 days. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Iceberg — A crisp head type, making a very tight, hard head, well blanched. It matures in 82 days and will hold 21 days before shooting up to seed, which makes it an excellent summer variety. The color is light green slightly edged with brown, the flavor is sweet, and the leaves crisp and firm but not buttery. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

California Cream Butter — A cabbage butter head with thick leaves, dark green tinged with brown and spotted. Will form 10-inch heads maturing in 77 days and holding seventeen days before shooting to seed. It is extensively grown for a crop to mature as the heat of summer begins. It has thick, dark green leaves tinged with brown and spotted; inside it is yellow. The table quality is excellent. Packet, 10 cents; ounce 15 cents.

New York or Wonderful — The largest and latest of the crisp head type producing in 84 days heads often weighing two pounds. Being slow growing, it holds 24 days before shooting up to seed and is therefore a good summer sort. It must be given plenty of room. The head at first is pointed, but becomes globular on maturity and its color is dark green. Packet, 15 cents; ounce. 20 cents.

Hanson — A loose heading variety often grown as a leaf lettuce and sometimes catalogued as of that type. Its table quality surpasses the leaf lettuces, being very sweet and crisp. It grows to medium size, light green outside, the inner leaves white and curling in to a head and blanching white. All leaves are crinkled. It stands 24 days before going to seed and matures in 86 days, so is a good heat resister. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Black Seeded Tennis Ball — An early butter head variety, of excellent quality, much grown in New England. It is large, light green, matures in 71 days and stands eleven days before shooting up to seed. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Mignonette—A small crisp, very hardy tight heading variety which often will form heads where other varieties fail. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents



Big Boston, the Butter Head Type

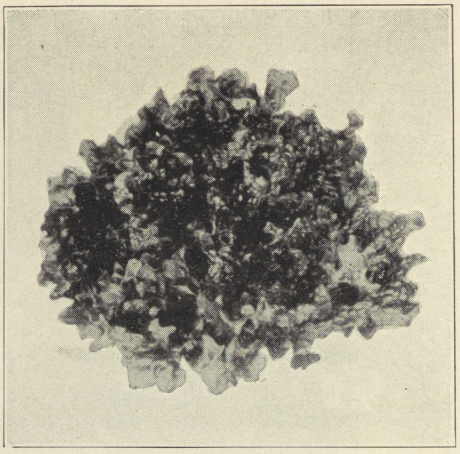


Hanson

Leaf Varieties

Grand Rapids — Very early leaf variety maturing in 69 days, forming a loose cluster of curled and crumpled leaves. The most popular leaf variety. Stands ten days after maturity before running to seed. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Black Seeded Simpson — A large leaf variety maturing in 78 days, which stands 20 days after maturity before seeding, and is of good flavor and tenderness. The inner leaves form a semi-compact head. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents



Prizehead

Prizehead — A loose heading variety, bearing green leaves with the outer ones shaded a reddish brown; very tender and sweet; an excellent variety for the home garden. Packet, 5 cents; ounce 15 cents.

Denver Market — An early forcing leaf variety, bearing green leaves handsomely marked and blistered like Savoy cabbage; crisp and tender and of good flavor. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

White Curled Simpson — A white seeded Black Seeded Simpson; a dwarf grower of compact habit, with curly green leaves Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Early Curled Silesia — A dwarf leaf variety of compact habit; leaves crinkly and golden. Packet, 5 cents; ounce 10 cents.

Romaine or Cos

Trianon Cos — This is a distinct type of lettuce, growing in upright, loose folding heads, of excellent table quality, being preferred by many to the cabbage type. For the home gardener it will often succeed in soil that refuses to mature head lettuce. It usually requires to be tied up to perfect bleaching. It matures in 82 days and should hold 20 days before shooting to seed. It is sweet in flavor, and very crisp. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Express Cos — The smallest and earliest of the cos lettuces, of delicious flavor. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents



Trianon Cos, or Romaine

Cos Lettuce has been grown in America for 125 years. A great many varieties are cultivated in France, where it is a favorite. Its popularity in this country has revived in recent years, with the growth of interest in all salads.

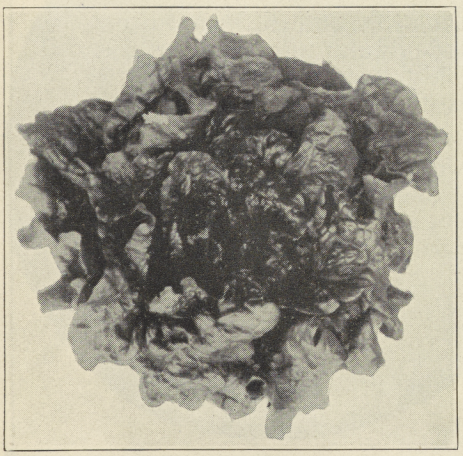
Chicken Lettuce — Chickens and rabbits require more green feed than it is often possible to supply them from the kitchen garden surplus. Naturally when a special crop is grown for their benefit, one wishes it to be a heavy yielder. Chicken lettuce answers this specification. It yields as much or more than any green plants. Instead of making a head it sends up a stout stalk three or four feet high which is loaded with leaves. When this stalk is cut it starts at once to grow again. The leaves can be pulled off the stem like kale. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Leek

Because of its close resemblance to the onion to which it is related, this vegetable is not as widely grown as it deserves to be. A mature specimen resembles a giant young onion. Its bulb is scarcely larger than its neck. The flavor is milder than that of the onion and has a distinctive character which makes it highly esteemed by epicures for flavoring soups and stews. It is easily grown in the sort of light, rich soil which will mature onions. Seeds should be sown early in the spring, as for onions, and the plants thinned or transplanted to stand 4 to 6 inches apart. If especially good results are sought the seedlings should be transplanted. It is usual to blanch the plants by hilling and they may be stored like celery.

Large Musselburg — A variety which sometimes grows to be three inches in diameter; probably the largest. It has very large leaves and is mild and tender. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

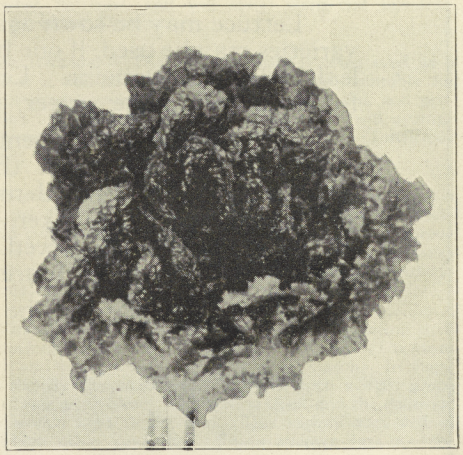
London Flag — This is the variety most cultivated in this country. It is very hardy and has large leaves and good quality. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents.



Black Seeded Simpson

Other Lettuces

The varieties of lettuce we list on these pages are the best of their respective types. A great many others are grown and the seed offered for sale, but they are so nearly like these we list that only an expert could tell them apart. For a succession of lettuce in the garden, first sow a leaf type, which may be harvested long before it has reached maturity. Have one of the butter heads started in an indoor box, and transplant it when the leaf sort is sown. Sow Cos lettuce outdoors early.



Early Curled Simpson

The All-Season Salad Garden

FRESH green salad every day does more than an apple to keep the doctor away. This is not intended to discredit the apple, which is excellent in its place. Even before the importance of "vitamines" in the diet was discovered the value of fresh, raw vegetables was realized, and a salad was part of every well served luncheon or dinner in good restaurants and prosperous homes. The discovery of "vitamines" changed the daily salad course from a luxury to a necessity, which it is foolish to do without.

With ten square feet of ground or more, and a dollar's worth of seeds, it is possible to enjoy green salads from the backyard garden from early May to Christmas time, provided a small cold frame is available. The first things to plant are lettuce and radishes. In a climate equivalent to Chicago's head lettuce may be started in a box indoors in February or early March and transplanted to the open ground as soon as it can be worked. Leaf and cos lettuce and radishes may be planted in the cold frame in March or earlier in a hot bed; and all may be planted or transplanted in the open ground as soon as it can be worked.

If we were foresighted last fall, and planted winter onion sets, young onions will be ready to harvest before any of the seed sown this year have yielded.

Cabbage is an excellent salad plant. Seed sown in an indoor box in February, may be transplanted to a cold frame in March and set out in April, to vary the salad programme when it begins to bear. Tomatoes may also be sown indoors a little later than cabbage, and the plants brought along in paper pots or a cold frame until danger of frost disappears and permits them to take their place in the garden.

Cucumbers may be given a start indoors but are usually sown outside when the ground warms up, May 15 or later (near Chicago).

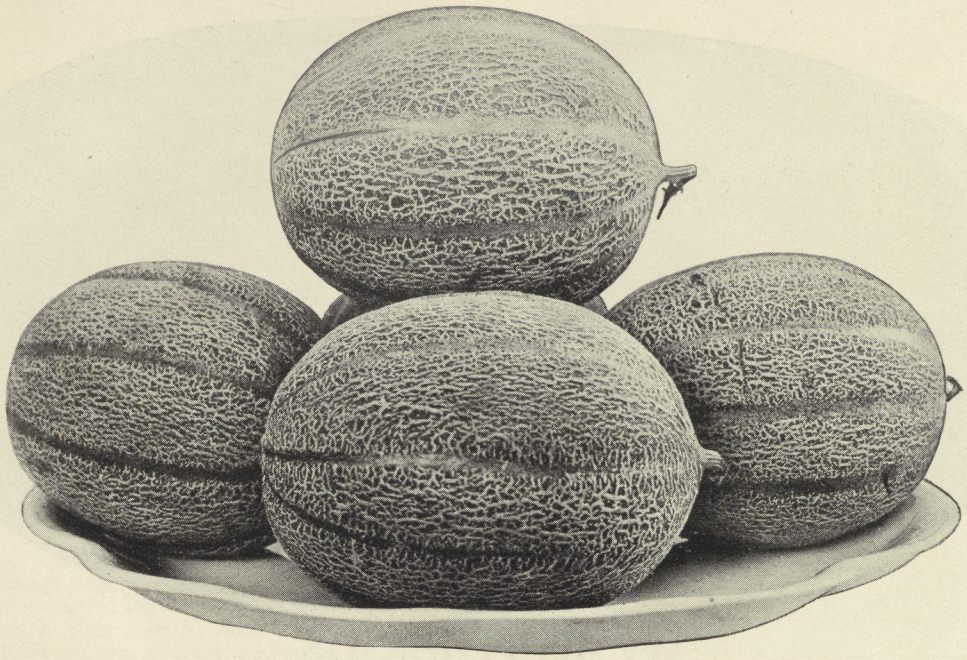
Onion sets for young onions may be planted as soon as the ground can be worked and onion seed may be sown at the same time.

In June preparations for the fall salad garden should be begun. The lettuce succession may be kept up until August, but will then usually suspend until fall, owing to the hot weather; and during August the tomato and cucumber harvest will be at its height, with cabbages at their best to supply green leaves. Sow in June or July, Chinese Cabbage and Endive, the fall salad crops of excellence. They will mature in the cool, moist fall days, and stand the early frosts with impunity. The white bleached heads of endive, curly or broad leaved, need a touch of frost to sweeten their flavor.

Lettuce may be sown again in August for a fall crop; and the butter head varieties may be used, if one has rich soil and plenty of water; otherwise use the leaf varieties or romaine. Lettuce sown in the cold frame will withstand hard freezes late into the winter, frequently until Christmas.

Witloof chicory, frequently known as French endive, is a winter salad of excellence. It is sown in the spring and grown until fall, being properly thinned out to form good roots. The roots are dug, and allowed to freeze. When wanted they are taken into a warm basement and packed close together in a box of soil; then forced into growth in the dark. They send up white, crisp, sweet shoots which are eaten.

Chinese cabbage may be stored as is ordinary cabbage and kept long into the winter.

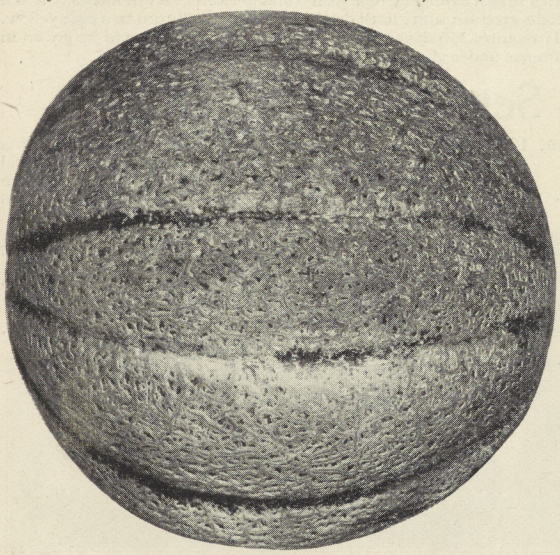


Rocky Ford or Netted Gem

The Most Delicious Melons

MUSKMELONS are grown successfully from Canada south to the gulf. They call for a long season, and the seed cannot be sown outdoors until the ground is warm; but this is overcome in Montreal, for example, by starting the seed in hot-beds, and transferring the vines to cold frames, in which a large commercial crop of melons is raised for sale in New York. A light, rich soil is needed, and plenty of water. The pests that attack melons are much the same as with the cucumber and call for similar treatment.

Rocky Ford or Netted Gem (***Green***) —A standard shipping variety, very sweet, maturing in 95 days, with small seed cavity, and light green flesh. Originally introduced as Netted Gem, the name Rocky Ford has come into use because of its extensive production in the Rocky Ford district of Colorado. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.



Osage

Hearts of Gold or Hoodoo (***Orange***) — A medium sized very uniform melon of fine grained flesh and sweetest flavor. A favorite under conditions such as prevail in Michigan. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Honey Dew — An old French variety, requiring 150 days to mature and having a delicious flavor when thoroughly ripened. It has a smooth thin rind, a delicate yellow, and flesh blending from white near the rind to green. In short season localities should be started in a hot-bed, and is better if started several days after picking. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

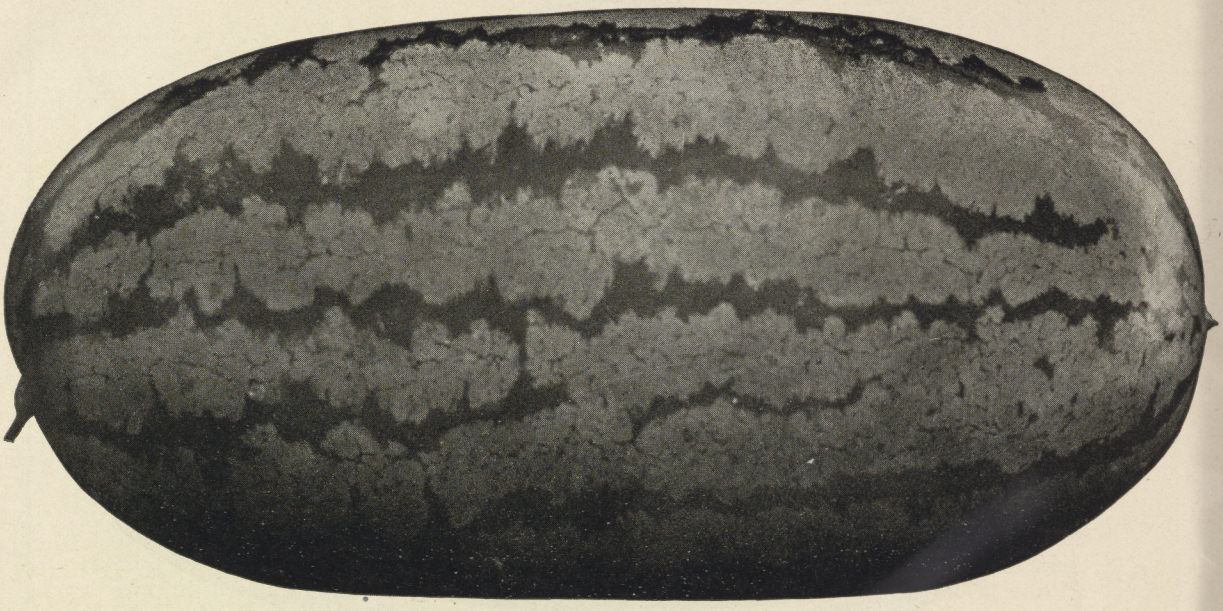
Salmon-Tinted Pollock No. 25 — A Salmon Tinted strain of Rocky Ford, well netted and almost solidly salmon fleshed. The flavor is distinctly better than the green-fleshed type. Melons will average four and three-quarters inches in length by three and one-quarter in breadth. They will mature one week after the earliest varieties. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Extra Early Hackensack (***Green***) — The old Hackensack originated about 1870 among the growers near Hackensack, New Jersey. The Extra Early Hackensack is a selection of that variety maturing in 85 days. A green fleshed variety, medium to large in size, nearly round, somewhat flattened, and will stand stem end upwards. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Paul Rose (***Orange***) — The name Petosky is often used as a synonym. It is a well-known orange-fleshed variety suitable for either home or market purposes. The vines are strong and productive. Fruits are similar to the Netted Gem but will average larger. The bright orange flesh is very thick, firm and of delicious flavor. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Emerald Gem (***Orange***) — The outside skin is dark green with a very light netting, the flesh bright orange. It is said to be the sweetest muskmelon cultivated in this country. The vines are vigorous and productive. The fruits are nearly round, and the skin becomes tinged with yellow as the fruit matures. It is not a shipping variety Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Osage (***Orange***) — After thirty-seven years this melon still holds a firm position among the best American varieties. The vines bear profusely, and will continue to bear for a long season. In shape the melon is slightly elongated and is covered with a light green netting over a dark green skin. The flesh is thick and the delicious golden color extends right to the rind. This variety does well in heavy soils where other kinds fail. Fruits average two pounds. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents



Watermelons

WATERMELONS may be grown under favorable conditions in the North as well as in the South. They require 100 to 120 days to mature. Soil such as will mature good muskmelons is needed, with plenty of hot weather and no lack of water. Room for the vines tc wander is required, preferably 8 to 10 feet between hills both ways. Avoid lifting the vines, and use only hand tools in cultivation.

Cole's Early — The fruits are quite large, oval and with irregular, mottled stripes of light and dark green. The quality of the flesh is excellent and recommends itself as a home garden sort. It is especially suited to culture in the more northerly latitudes. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Dark Icing — It has a thin rind and, therefore, will not be a good shipping variety, but for home gardens and nearby markets it is good. The fruits are oval, the skin dark green and the flesh a deep pink and of excellent quality. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Halbert Honey — A melon of Texas origin, has a thin rind which will not stand long-distance shipping, but the quality of the flesh surpasses other varieties with the possible exception of the Kleckley Sweet. The fruits run from twenty to twenty-five inches in length. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Kleckley Sweet or Monte Cristo — A melon of thin rind, its flesh is delicious; probably the leading home garden melon. Melons average about twenty inches in length and twelve inches in diameter, The rind is a deep dark green and the flesh a bright scarlet. Packet. 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Peerless or Icecream — The rind is tender, the fruits of medium size, oval, bright green and veined with a darker shade. The flesh is a bright scarlet, crisp and sweet. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Tom Watson — From many viewpoints this is considered to outclass other watermelons for shipping purposes. The fruit is extra long, running from eighteen to twenty-four inches. Diameter from ten to twelve inches. The melons have been known to be fifty or sixty pounds in weight. The rind is tough and withstands long distance shipment well. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Kolb Gem — A large, oval melon, slightly flattened on the ends, mottled with irregular stripes of light and dark green. The rind, although comparatively thin, is hard and firm, and thus insures shipping qualities. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Citron — The fruits are nearly globular in shape and striped. The flesh is white and not edible when raw. Citron is used for preserving purposes. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Winter or Honey Dew Melon — The Honey Dew Melon develops to a length averaging nine inches and a width cf seven inches. It is a light greenish white until dead ripe, when it will turn to a pale yellow. It requires 150 days to mature, and in the north should be grown in frames under glass. Packet, 10 cents,; ounce, 25 cents.

Onion Sets

THE first home garden harvest in the Spring is young onions from sets. If perennial sets were planted in the Fall, a crop is reaped long before the first outdoor seeds have sprouted. Spring sets can be put into the ground as soon as it is able to be worked and in a few weeks the delicious young onions are ready to serve on the table.

White Bottoms — Pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents.

Yellow Bottoms — Pint, 15 cents; quart, 30 cents.

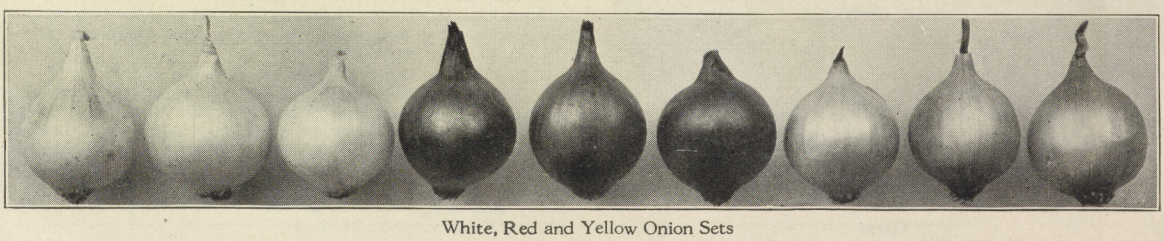
Red Bottoms — Pint, 15 cents, quart, 30 cents.

Egyptian or Red Perennials — These sell in the Fall. Planted then, they produce very early green onions. Pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; ½ peck, 65 cents; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.50.

White Multipliers — For first early Spring bunching onions. There are usually several stalks from a single bulb, which makes them very productive. Pint, 25 cents. quart, 40 cents.

Red Summer Top Sets — These are planted to produce both early "Green Onions" and large eating onions. Pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents.

Prices on larger lots on application.



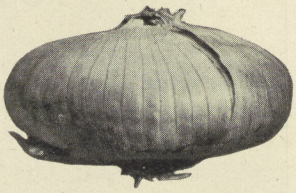
White, Red and Yellow Onion Sets



Yellow Globe Danvers



Yellow Flat Danvers



Yellow Dutch or Strassburg

Onions for Slicing and Keeping

ONIONS require a long season to mature and should be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared. In the north by starting seeds of varieties such as Prizetaker indoors, onions as large as so-called "Bermudas" can be grown. Rich soil and cleanest cultivation are required for success with onions. The hard globe varieties are the best keepers for winter use. If onion seed is sown early, at the time onion sets are planted to produce young onions, the seed will produce a second crop for eating and boiling.

Yellow Globe Danvers — The globes will average three inches through, the outside skin being a rich yellow color, and the inside flesh a creamy white, crisp, mild and sweet. It will produce well from seed grown in the open ground. The neck is small and the onion in every particular uniform. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Southport Yellow Globe — A globe-shaped bulb averaging from three to three and one-half inches in diameter. Its color is a rich yellow, inside creamy white, mild, tender and sweet. It is slightly larger than Yellow Globe Danvers. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Ohio Yellow Globe — The Bulb of Ohio Yellow is considerably flatter than the Yellow Globe Danvers. The skin is a light yellowish copper, and the flesh a creamy white, mild, crisp and sweet. The keeping qualities are excellent. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents

Yellow Dutch or Strassburg — The bulbs of this onion are much flatter than any of the other yellow-skinned varieties They will average three inches in diameter. The outside skin is straw-color, the flesh a creamy white, mild and sweet. The tops ripen early, and the variety is of fair keeping quality. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Southport Red Globe — The shape is similar to the Southport White and Yellow Globe. The color is a rich red, and the skin has a glossy appearance. The neck is very small. The inside flesh is white tinged with purple. Shipping and storing qualities are excellent. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

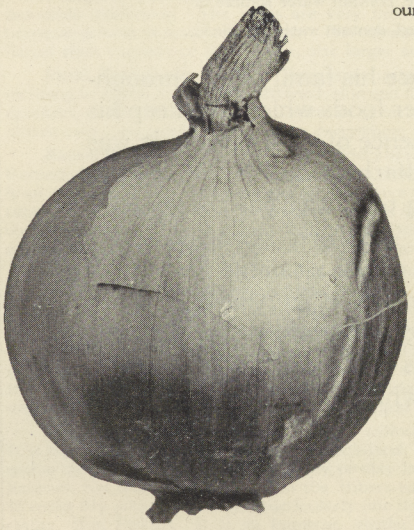
Large Red Wethersfield — The general shape is spherical flattened at the ends. The neck is very small. The tops when grown are long, slender, and clear-green colored. The outside skin is a beautiful red and the inside flesh is tinged with red. It does best in poor soil. The flesh is pungent. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents

Prizetaker — This is a type of the famous Spanish onion. When fully mature it will average four inches in diameter. The color of the outside skin is a rich yellow, while the flesh inside is white, mild and sweet. Under special cultivation these bulbs have been known to weigh as much as five pounds. As an onion for fall and early winter use, Prizetaker is very highly recommended. It will not prove a good winter keeper. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

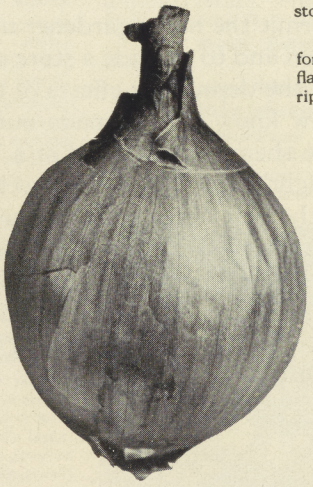
White Portugal or Silverskin — This variety is slightly larger in diameter but very flat compared to the Southport White Globe. The bulb is three and one-half inches through, is a pure white color, having especially clear skin. It is popular among growers of fancy onion sets. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Southport White Globe — As a commercial white onion it holds a position of its own. The bulb is slightly flattened at the shoulder and rounded at the base. Crystal white in color and with pure white flesh, which is mild in flavor and most productive as a table variety. It is excellent for shipping and storing. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

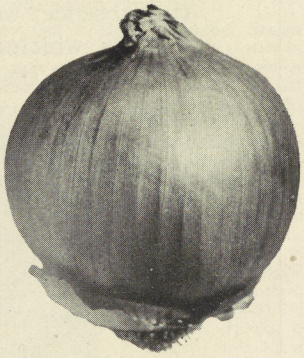
Yellow Flat Danvers —A valuable variety for general use of medium size, very mild flavor, creamy white flesh, large yield and ripens evenly. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.



Prizetaker



Southport Yellow Globe



Ohio Yellow Globe

Vegetables *and* Vitamines

THE discovery of the mysterious food elements called vitamines, the nature of which is unknown, but the effect of which measures the difference between health and decline, has been called by Herbert Hoover: "The most important discovery of modern times."

It has taught us that it is possible to starve on a full stomach, unless the stomach be filled with something more than fats, protein and carbohydrates, formerly considered the chief factors in a complete diet. The additional food elements to which science has given the names: Vitamines A, B, C and D, are contained chiefly in milk, and leaf vegetables, preferably eaten raw.

Every home gardener in planning his vegetable plot will want to consider the value of the various crops as providers of health giving vitamines; and to make it easy, we give a list of the chief sources within his reach.

Vitamine A promotes growth and its absence causes sore eyes and blindness; and stunted growth in children.

Vitamine B, if lacking, brings on gastro-intestinal troubles, neuritis, anemia

Vitamine C, if lacking, makes people irritable, lacking in stamina and in extreme cases, causes scurvy.

Vitamine D is a yeast growth promoting element, the definite food value of which has not been determined.

BEANS, eaten green, contain fat soluble A, water soluble B, and water soluble C.

BEANS, dried kidney, contain water soluble B.

BEANS, dried navy, contain water soluble B.

BEET JUICE contains small amount of water soluble B and C.

BEET ROOT, raw, contains fat soluble A, water soluble B and water soluble C.

CABBAGE, fresh cooked, contains fat soluble A, water soluble B and water soluble C.

CABBAGE, raw, contains fat soluble A, water soluble B and water soluble C.

CARROTS, raw, contain fat soluble A, water soluble B and water soluble C.

CAULIFLOWER, contains water soluble B.

CHARD (SWISS), contains fat soluble A and water soluble B.

CORN, yellow, contains fat soluble A and water soluble B.

LENTILS, contain water soluble B.

LETTUCE, contains fat soluble A, water soluble B and water soluble C.

ONIONS, cooked, contain water soluble C.

ONIONS, raw, contain water soluble B and C.

PARSNIPS, contain fat soluble A and water soluble B.

PEANUTS, contain fat soluble A and water soluble B.

PEAS, dried, contain water soluble B.

PEAS, green, contain fat soluble A, water soluble B and water soluble C.

POTATOES, raw, contain fat soluble A and water soluble C.

POTATOES, cooked, contain water soluble B and C.

POTATOES, SWEET, contain fat soluble A and water soluble B.

RUTABAGA, contains water soluble B and C.

SPINACH, contains fat soluble A and water soluble B.

TOMATOES, contain fat soluble A, water soluble B and water soluble C.

TURNIPS, white, contain water soluble B.

TURNIPS, cooked, contain water soluble C.

This list will permit the home gardener to balance his family diet throughout the harvest season and to provide a store of winter foods which will keep his household free from the depressing effects of the absence of vitamines. It was this absence, we now know, which made our grandfathers dull in the winter months, which made them feel the need of a "spring tonic to clear the blood," and caused the delight with which they welcomed "the first spring greens." This list we give is the best obtainable at this stage of the vitamine investigation, but is admittedly incomplete. There is every reason to believe that all vegetables contain these elements in one form or another, and everything that can be grown in the garden and brought on our tables in a fresh or wholesomely preserved condition, will contribute to a well being which is denied to him who depends upon "store foods" for his diet.



Early Ohio Red



Nebraska

Potatoes

SUCCESS with potatoes in the home garden requires a rich, fairly light soil, not limed, and free from fresh manure. Fertilizer strong in potash should be applied and spraying should be done thoroughly. The early varieties may be sown as soon as the soil can be prepared. The first spraying, with Bordeaux Mixture or Pyrox, should be given when the sprouts are a few inches high. They should be sprayed at regular intervals thereafter, mixing arsenate of lead with bordeaux to kill beetles and nicotine sulphate to kill aphis and leaf hoppers. Keep insects in control and the potatoes growing. Early Ohio and Irish Cobbler are the best early varieties, the former in the east and the latter in the west. One of the rural type is recommended for the late crop.

Early Ohio — An extensively grown early potato especially popular in the west. It is a week to ten days later than Early Rose, which is the first early. The tubers are more prolific and of better quality than Early Rose. They have a pink skin with numerous small russet dots and the sprouts are diffused with carmine. The flower is white.

Irish Cobbler — This is the first white skinned potato to yield a harvest. It gives a high yield and is widely grown especially in the east. The tubers are round, with creamy skin, and is of very high quality, having no superior in the opinion of many as a baking potato.

Early Rose — A variety extensively grown for the first crop. Its tubers are somewhat flat, and the skin is pink. Not as prolific as some of the later sorts but extremely early.

Bliss or Red Triumph — The standard early potato in the South. It is a round, reddish skinned potato, rather deep eyes and of medium size. As they appear early in the spring on the northern market they are very attractive and command a large premium.

Nebraska — This is the heaviest cropping main crop flat white potato. Particularly adapted to the prairie soils of the Middle West. Three hundred bushels per acre yields are not uncommon under favorable conditions. The vines are very broad and produce an immense growth of luxuriant foliage. The tubers are flat, somewhat flatter than Carmen or Rural type; size larger and quality superb.

Rural New Yorker, No. 2 — Very large, usually smooth, oblong inclining to round, and rather flattened; skin and flesh white; quality excellent, season intermediate. Tubers of great uniformity in size, almost every one marketable. Known everywhere as "Dusty" Rural.

Russet Rural or Petoskey — A late variety of recent introduction. Remarkable on account of its freedom from disease. This variety is an excellent yielder. It possesses an attractive russet skin and the tubers, which are white, are very regular in size and unsurpassed for cooking qualities. There is practically no waste in peeling as the eyes are almost on the surface. Certified Michigan-grown seed.

Sir Walter Raleigh—This is an improved Rural New Yorker No. 2. Yields almost all marketable sized potatoes, which are a little earlier and of better quality than Rural. Exceedingly fine-grained and white-fleshed. Michigan-grown certified stock.

Carman No. 3—One of the most popular of the Carman group of potatoes. A white, flat variety, which sets its tubers very close to the top of the soil, thus giving good yields in clay soil where other varieties fail. Carman No. 3 grows to the largest size of these sorts.

Green Mountain — A most desirable cylindrical late potato. It is especially suited for loose soils or muck land. As the tubers set rather deep, it is not so good on heavy or clay lands as the crop is liable to run undersized. On loam the tubers run uniformiy large. It cooks dry and mealy with a particularly fine flavor; some growers claim "Bug Proof". It is an immense yielder. Michigan-grown certified stock.

Sweet Potatoes

Grown Especially for Seed — We can offer Yellow Jersey (the most popular Northern sort), Red Jersey, Red Bermuda, Early Carolina and Nansemond. Ask for prices.

Mushroom Spawn

TO GROW a crop of Mushrooms in your own basement cellar or well-built outbuilding, is a home gardening effort worth making. While these are quickly salable, we are sure most of our readers would insist on eating their own crops! The location of the beds must be one where a temperature of 55 degrees to 65 degrees can be kept during cold weather. A barrel may be used in which to confine the manure for growing.

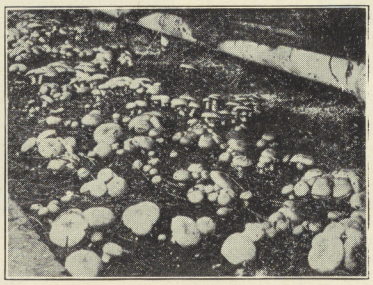
New Process Spore Culture Spawn — In this new Spore Culture Spawn which has been developed in France and is now produced in America, a more vigorous and a more prolific spawn is claimed. Not only that, but types have been more definitely fixed and absolute uniformity secured. Price, brick (weight 1¼ lbs), 35 cents; 5 bricks, $1.50; 10 bricks, $2.75; 25 bricks, $5.50; 100 bricks, $20.00.

No. 7 Brown (***Bohemian***) — A good producer of heavy mushrooms.

No. 8 Cream White — A mammoth strain.

No. 9 White (***Alaska***) — Popular market variety.

English Mushroom Spawn — Our English Mushroom Spawn manufacturer is the oldest established and most extensive grower in the world. The superiority of this over all other importations is well known by experienced mushroom growers. We are the largest importers in the U. S., receiving 8 to 12 shipments annually; this spawn is carefully made from perfectly grown specimens. It comes in the form of pressed bricks. Prices (weight per brick, 1¼ lbs.), brick, 25 cents; 2 bricks, 40 cents; 8 bricks, $1.40; 25 pounds, $3.25; 100 pounds, $12.00; if shipped from New York, per 100 pounds, $11.50.

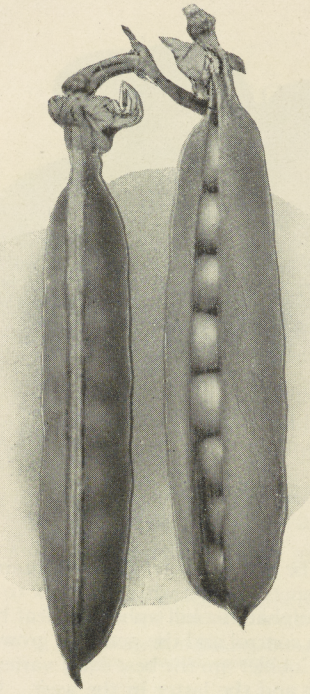


Peas of Perfection

PEAS share with sweet corn, parsnips and squash the honor of being the sweetest of vegetables. Their sweetness is in proportion to the wrinkles in the seed, we are told. Smooth seeded varieties are little used except for very early sowing. They will stand cold weather in which the wrinkled sorts will rot.

Do not sow peas too thickly. Allow at least two inches between each plant in the row. Rows may be sown in pairs, six inches apart, with two feet between each pair. The dwarf peas are very popular in home gardens because they give less trouble, but the varieties growing to medium height, requiring brush to support them, and those which grow taller, bear more heavily and for a longer season. Remember, when a pea vine reaches the top of the support you have provided, pinch it off, and you will get more peas.

Peas are a cool season crop. They do not thrive in hot weather. It is best to get an early start and sow an early, midseason and late variety at the same time in order to get a succession of crops. A sowing in the late summer will sometimes produce a crop in the fall.



Alaska

Alaska, or Earliest of All — This is the earliest variety. The plant attains a height of two feet. The foliage is light green. The pods average from two to two and one-half inches in length, four to six smooth peas in a pod. The dry seeds are pale bluish green. The crop will mature promptly, in about 45 days, and one picking is sufficient. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 25 cents.

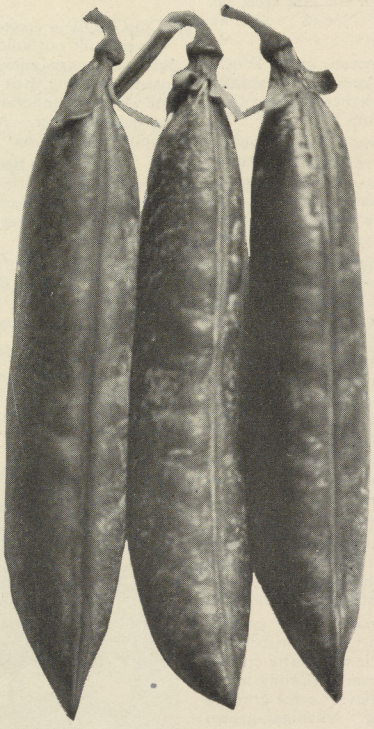
Pedigree Extra or First and Best — The plant will attain a height of twenty inches. It is slightly darker, more prolific and bearing sweeter pods than the Alaska. These pods are slightly darker in color and will attain a length of about two and one-half inches. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 25 cents.

Ameer — Sometimes known as Large-Podded Alaska. The vines grow to a height of three feet, producing pods two and three-quarter inches long, blunt at the end, slightly curved. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 25 cents.

Sutton's Excelsior — It has largely taken the place of the Nott's Excelsior and the American Wonder, its great merit being its handsome, large pods, which grow on such dwarf vines, the vines attaining a height of fifteen inches. The pods will average three inches in length. The seed is pale green, wrinkled, medium large. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 35 cents.

American Wonder — One of the earliest wrinkled peas. The vines average between twelve and fifteen inches, producing pods two and one-half inches in length, round and crowded with peas. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 30 cents.

Laxtonian — A dwarf pea with large, handsome Gradus pods. It will mature slightly earlier than Gradus and about the same time as Thomas Laxton. The vines average fifteen inches in height and the pods three and one-half inches in length. One of the best peas for private or commercial growing. The seed is a light cream, tinged with pale green, large and wrinkled. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 35 cents.



Gradus



Thomas Laxton

Thomas Laxton — A variety originated in England by Thomas Laxton of Bedford, a noted English horticulturist. This pea is slightly earlier than Gradus and a more abundant yielder. The pods resemble Gradus in shape, except that they are blunt ended. They attain a length of three and one-quarter inches. The vine grows to a height of thirty inches. The seed is large, cream color blended with pale green, and wrinkled.

Little Marvel — The vines of this variety will grow to a height of fifteen inches, producing pods two and three-quarter to three inches in length. Highly recommended for home garden purposes, as it remains tender longer than others. Seed is wrinkled, green and of medium size. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 35 cents.

Mammoth Podded Sugar — An edible pod variety. The pods are picked when half grown and prepared for the table very much the same as snap beans. The pods attain a length of about four and one-half inches and a width of one inch. It is very prolific and attains a height of from four to five feet. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 40 cents.

Long Island Mammoth or Telegraph — Grows to a height of from four to five feet, with heavy light green foliage. The pods average from three to three and one-half inches in length, five to eight peas to the pod. This variety is very prolific, rather late, and maturing its crop gradually, so there may be several pickings. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 35 cents.

Gradus — The vines will reach thirty to thirty-six inches, with pods nearly as large as Telephone. It is quick to germinate under good conditions, but disappointing under adverse conditions. The foliage is luxuriant. The pods attain a length of four inches, straight, slightly rounded at point, and with up to ten peas in them. Seed is large, wrinkled, cream colored, tinged with green. Packet 10 cents; pound.

Telephone — The plants attain a height of about four feet, and the heavy foliage protects the newly forming pods against intense heat. The pods will grow from a length of three and one-half to four inches and a width of three-fourths of an inch. They average five to ten peas to the pod. The dried seeds vary in color from pale green to almost white. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 35 cents.

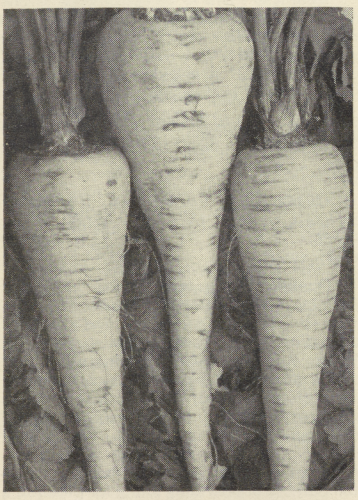
Champion of England — Grows four feet, foliage pale green. The pods attain a length of three inches and a width of five-eighths of an inch. They will often be borne in pairs, and average five to eight peas to the pod. The dried seeds are olive green shading to creamy white, and much shriveled. Very prolific rather late, maturing its crop gradually. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 30 cents.

Parsnips

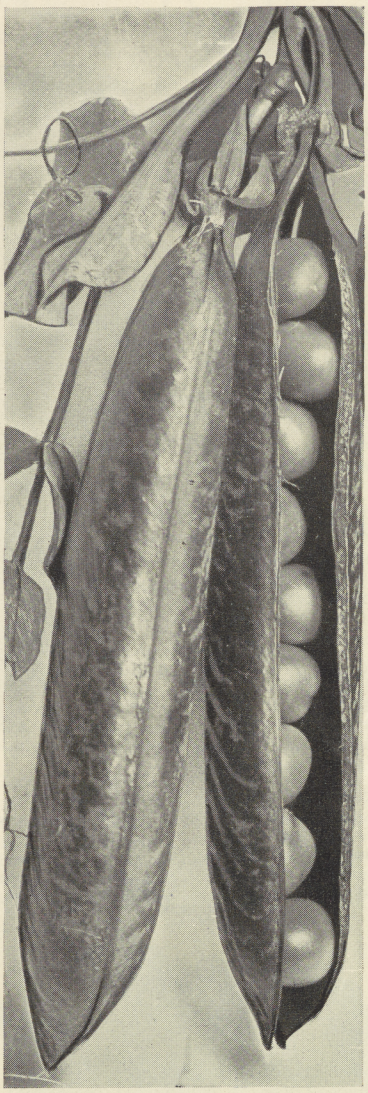
PARSNIPS are one of the most delicious of vegetables, and have the great merit of being at their best after a freeze. It takes cold weather to bring out their sweetness. They may thus be harvested when the garden has little else to offer. Another great advantage is that they may be left in the ground all winter, and dug during thaws, or in the spring before they sprout, when they furnish the first crop of the new year. Do not use fresh manure in soil where parsnips are to be grown. It will cause the roots to divide. A deep, rich soil is best for them, and they must be thinned out and given plenty of room to develop.

Marrowfat—A variety of the highest table quality, of uniform medium size, smooth skin, and rich flavor. It is preferred to larger growing varieties because of finer grained flesh and does better where soil is not deep. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Hollow Crown or Guernsey — A variety in very general use for table purposes and for stock feed. The root will attain a length of from eight to ten inches. The color is pure white, uniformly smooth and of excellent quality. The name Hollow Crown, is derived from the depression out of which the leaves grow at the crown of the root. For best results, care should be taken in the preparation of the soil, so that it may be loosened to a depth of about ten inches. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents.



Marrowfat Parsnips



Quite Content

Okra

OKRA is grown widely in the south for its pods which are used in soups, stews and salads. It is a hot weather plant, but can be grown in the north. It is grown much like corn, the plants being started indoors in paper pots in the north. The rows should be three feet apart and the plants one to three feet in the row. The pods should be gathered each day from the time they begin to set and always while still tender and pulpy.

Perkins Green Pod — This variety will develop to a length of about five inches and is of considerable value either for the home or commercial garden. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

White Velvet — The plants attain a height of three and one-half feet. It is early maturing and very productive. The pods are white, medium in length, smooth and very tender until attaining the full growth of about three and one-half inches. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Quite Content—The largest podded pea, the pods reaching five to six inches, with nine huge peas in a pod. It is later than Telephone and the vines reach five to six feet in height. It is a wrinkled pea of excellent quality and is considered by excellent judge, to be the best of all for the home garden. Packet, 10 cents; pound 40 cents.

Tall growing peas will give a heavier yield than the dwarfs, if one is willing to take the extra trouble. Provide firm support six feet high and pinch the ends of the vines off when they reach the top of the support. Alaska is followed closely in maturity by Pedigree Extra Early, Ameer, American Wonder, Laxtonian and Thomas Laxton. Sutton's Excelsior, Little Marvel and Gradus mature in about sixty days. Telegraph, Telephone, Champion of England and Quite Content require from 70 to 80 days to mature.

Parsley

PARSLEY is a vegetable of ornament and flavor. Its food value is negligible, yet every housewife finds it one of the most useful garden occupants. It is always in demand for garnishing dishes, or flavoring soups and stews. It should be sown as soon as the ground is ready, and as it takes a long time to germinate it is well to mix radish seed with it. By the time the radishes are harvested the parsley will be up. Rich, mellow soil is desirable, and plants should be thinned to eight to twelve inches in the row. When the curled varieties are three inches high cut off all the leaves. The new ones will be brighter and better curled. Rooted parsley provides excellent flavoring for soups.

Champion Moss Curled — This variety grows to a height of eight inches. The color is a rich dark green and the leaves are very finely cut. The compact curled leaves are excellent for garnishing. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Emerald Curled — More finely curled and of a brighter green color. Superior to Moss Curled as a garden variety. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Hamburg Turnip Rooted — The root is the edible part of this variety, resembling in color and shape the root of a parsnip. The leaves are very similar to those of plain parsley, and are especially desirable for flavoring and drying. The roots may be stored for winter Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Plain — Not as compact as the Champion Moss Curled, and the leaves flat and deeply cut. Very desirable for flavoring and for drying, not used extensively for garnishing. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.



Moss Curled Parsley

Peppers

LIKE egg plants and tomatoes, peppers should be started indoors, as they take four to five months to mature. They are easy to grow, thrive in cool weather and will endure some frost. The plants should stand eight to eighteen inches apart in rows. They are constantly becoming more popular, both in salads and for use in cooking. A dozen plants will supply an average family.

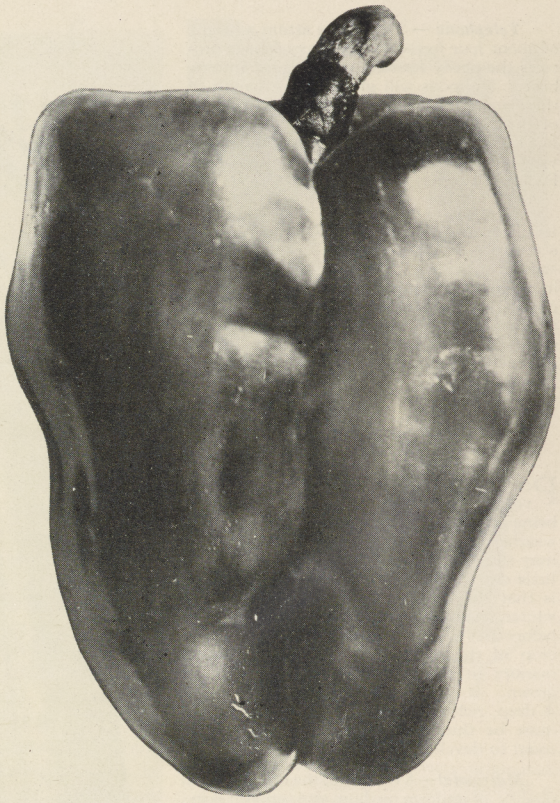
Neapolitan (***Hot***) — An upright variety, very prolific, producing well-formed fruits, light green in color until they are ripe, when they change to red. They will average three inches in length Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 50 cents.

Pimiento (***Mild***) — A pepper originating in Georgia, of medium size, spherical at the top and tapering down to the point. Having a most delicious flavor, it is desirable for the home garden. The olive-green color turns to scarlet when ripe. The flesh is thick, but the skin may be easily peeled off by scalding. Especially desirable for stuffing. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 50 cents.

Ruby King (***Mild***) — For thirty-five years this pepper has held a leading place. The plant will grow to a height of about two feet and is vigorous and productive. Fruits run from four to four and one-half inches in length and are usually three lobed. The flesh is thick and mild; very desirable for slicing. Fruits are deep green, turning to a ruby red when ripe. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 60 cents.

Red Chili (***Hot***) — A pungent variety whose fruits are about two inches long and from one-third to one-half inch in diameter. Color green to scarlet. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 50 cents.

Long Red Cayenne (***Hot***) — A very old variety which attains a length of four inches, tapering irregularly to a point. About one and one-half inches in diameter at the top. Color, green to scarlet. Extremely pungent. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 50 cents.



Magnum Dulce Pepper

Chinese Giant (***Mild***) — Largest and latest of the peppers grown in this country. The fruits average four and one-half inches in length, usually divided into four or five lobes. They are about four inches in diameter. The flesh is thick, mild, of a rich dark green, turning to red at maturity. Packet, 15 cents; ounce, 75 cents.

Pumpkins

LIKE melons, squash and cucumbers, pumpkins should be sown when the ground is warm and the plants need plenty of room to ramble. The partial shade of the sweet corn plot is an ideal place in the home garden. A few hills will provide amply for pies and jack-o'-lanterns for the fall festivals.

Small Sugar — An old standard variety especially desirable for pie. The size will average between eight and ten inches in diameter. The fruits are deep orange color, slightly ribbed. The flesh is rich yellow of the very highest quality. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Pie or Winter Luxury — The quality pumpkin for pie purposes. The skin is light yellow, smooth and covered with a very light gray netting. The flesh is tender. The pumpkins average between ten and twelve inches in diameter and eight inches from top to bottom. Highly recommended for home gardeners. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Golden Crookneck Cushaw — A golden fleshed crookneck variety. The quality is very good. Its curved length from one end to the other will average two feet. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Connecticut Field or Big Tom—This will attain a size of about twenty inches in diameter. It is a strong, vigorous grower. The outside color is reddish orange and inside an orange yellow. It is very solid, fine grained and slightly ribbed. Not advised for home consumption. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

King of the Mammoths—A pumpkin of French origin which are often three feet in diameter. They are rounded in shape and flattened at the top and bottom. The outside color is a light salmon-orange, and the inside a bright yellow. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.



Sugar Pie Pumpkin

Green-Striped Cushaw — The color is a creamy white, irregularly striped with green. The fruits are very large, globular at one end, and slightly crooked and smaller at the other. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

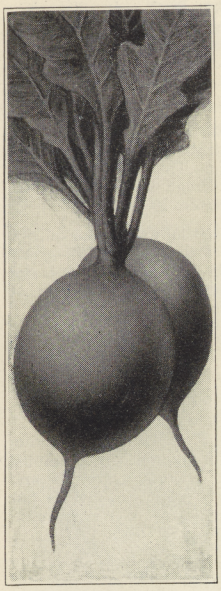
Kentucky Field or Sweet Cheese — The fruits are large, round, flattened, having a cream-color surface mottled with green when fully ripe. The flesh is yellow, tender and of good quality. It is a good keeper. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Golden Oblong — Orange color, flesh yellow, excellent flavor. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Quaker Pie — Pear-shaped. Rich flavor and good keeper. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; 2 ounces, 35 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, $1.65.

Pumpkins are growing in popularity and lessening in production. The use of harvesting machines in the corn fields, and improved cultural methods, have largely stopped the old practice of sowing pumpkins with corn, and as production has dropped prices have risen. Pumpkins can be grown easily in the home garden and a surplus may readily be marketed among the neighbors. If you have the space, try one of the finer varieties of pie pumpkins, or a big one which will serve the dual purpose of providing filling for pies and a shell for decoration during the fall holiday season.

Crisp Radishes



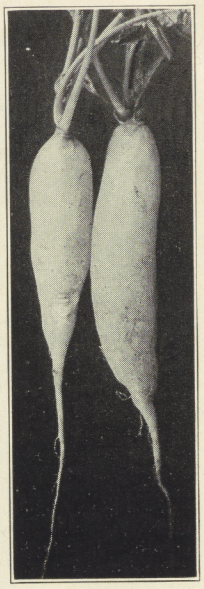
Early Scarlet Globe

THE first home garden harvest is the radish crop; and winter varieties from the same garden may be enjoyed on the New Year's Day table. This is one of the hardiest of vegetables. A crop of one of the forcing varieties may be raised in the hot-bed. Seed may be sown outdoors as soon as the ground can be worked and in three to four weeks, if the soil is light and fertile, the early varieties will be ready for the table.

As germination is very rapid, radishes are used to mark rows for seeds of slow germination, such as parsley and carrots—or they may be sown between rows of more slowly maturing crops, such as cabbages or peas. For family use, plant every seven to ten days. Thin carefully to one to three inches apart.

The more rapidly a variety reaches maturity, the sooner it turns from crispness to pithiness; so the early globe and olive varieties must be harvested promptly. They will not stand hot weather as well as the slower growing long types; particularly Icicle, Strassbourg and Chartier. The winter radishes are an excellent addition to the diet, and should be sown in August or later.

There are no diseases commonly affecting this plant. If maggots bother, they may be checked by screening the seed bed with cheesecloth. Two or three applications of corrosive sublimate, 1 part in 1,000 parts water, will repel the young maggots.



Icicle

Earliest Scarlet Forcing (Twenty Days) — An olive shaped variety suitable for greenhouse or hot-bed forcing or home gardens where it can be given the greatest care. It will mature in 20 days under favorable conditions. The root must be pulled at once on attaining full size or will become pithy. The flesh is white, crisp and of excellent flavor and the color is brilliant. Packet, 10 cents; ounce 15 cents.

Early Scarlet Globe — A round, bright scarlet variety, maturing in 25 to 30 days, and of excellent flavor. It is in larger use for general purposes than any other radish. It must be pulled reasonably soon after maturity to prevent becoming pithy, but will stand some heat. Recommended for use in the home garden. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Scarlet Turnip White Tip, or Sparkler — This is an excellen, variety for the home garden and is grown very extensively for the market. It matures in 28 days. It holds its quality longer without becoming pithy than most early varieties, and its coloring of deep scarlet with a distinct white tip is attractive. It has been grown in America for a great many years Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

French Breakfast — An olive shaped variety, deep scarlet with a white tip, which has long been a favorite. Its season is shorter than Sparkler and it must be pulled promptly on maturity The modern strain is much improved Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Long Scarlet White Tip, or Long Brightest Scarlet — Matures in 28 days. The root grows 4½ inches long, cylindrical, smooth and uniform, scarlet at top and tipped with white. A favorite variety with those who like this type, which stands heat somewhat better than the globe type. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

White Icicle — This old favorite American variety will mature in 30 days and will hold for a week or ten days before becoming pithy. It is therefore recommended for summer harvest in the home garden. The root will attain a length of more than five inches, and the color is pure white. It has an attractive appearance and fine flavor. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Long Scarlet, Short Top — One of the oldest varieties; maturing in 30 days Grows 5 to 6 inches long, with diameter of one inch. Packet, 5 cents; ounce 10 cents.



Scarlet Turnip White Tip

Crimson Giant — Grows to twice the size of Scarlet Globe maturing in 30 days. It is round, bright crimson, and will reach a diameter of one and a quarter inches before becoming pithy. Flesh is white and mild flavored. Packet 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

White Box — A round white variety maturing in 35 days attaining a diameter of 2½ inches before becoming pithy. It is especially suited for forcing and will remain in condition longer after maturity than any other radish. Pungent in flavor, but firm and crisp. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

White Strassbourg—A large summer radish, maturing in 40 days and attaining a size before becoming pithy of 5 inches in length and 1½ inches in diameter. One fifth of root usually grows above the ground. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Chartier, or Shepherd — A long pink summer radish, white tipped, maturing in 45 days, attaining double the size of Brightest Scarlet and keeping condition longer after maturity Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Wood's Early Frame — An early long variety, maturing in 21 days, excellent for forcing. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

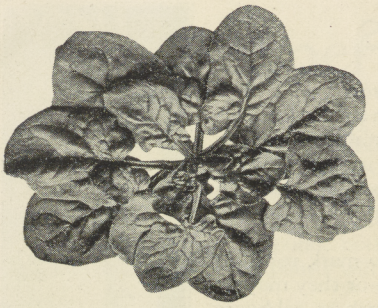
Cincinnati Market — An improved strain of Long Scarlet Short Top, with very small top. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Winter Radishes

White Chinese or Celestial — This is one of the largest radishes in cultivation, sometimes reaching 12 inches in length and a diameter of six inches. It matures in 70 days and is desirable for table use at any stage of its growth, until maturity. It is best before it attains full growth. Flavor is mild and flesh firm. It is oblong in shape tapering to a small tap root, Color pure white outside and in. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

China Rose, or Scarlet Winter — The root will attain a length of five inches with diameter of two. Matures in 60 days. Skin is a bright rose and flesh white, crisp and pungent. Its keeping qualities are fair. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Long Black Spanish — This variety of Spanish origin has been cultivated in the United States 40 years. The skin is black and the flesh white. It reaches in 75 days a length of five inches and a diameter of two. Packet 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.



Spinach

Spinach

SPINACH delights in cool, moist weather. Seed sould be sown at the earliest possible moment in spring in rows one foot apart and thinned to six inches in the row. It matures in 45 to 50 days. A fall crop of spinach may be sown in late July or August and will find the cool, moist autumn weather favorable for growth. The value of spinach in the diet has been scientifically established by the vitamine investigation.

King of Denmark or Antvorskov—A variety distinguished for its ability to stand hot weather without going to seed. It is early and the period of harvest is longer than any other. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Thick-Leaved Viroflay—Has heavy thick leaves of excellent quality. The heads are larger than most varieties. Highly satisfactory for the home garden. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Bloomsdale Savoy — It is very early and one of the best to plant in the autumn for spring use. Plantings may be made as late as November. Has upright growth and thick, dark green leaves which are thoroughly crumpled and blistered like Savoy Cabbage. It will run quickly to seed in warm weather, and is advised for cool season cropping only. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Victoria — This variety will stand from two to three weeks before shooting to seed. The leaves are round, dark green in color and slightly wrinkled. The plant is compact and large in size. A desirable variety for home garden and commercial planting. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

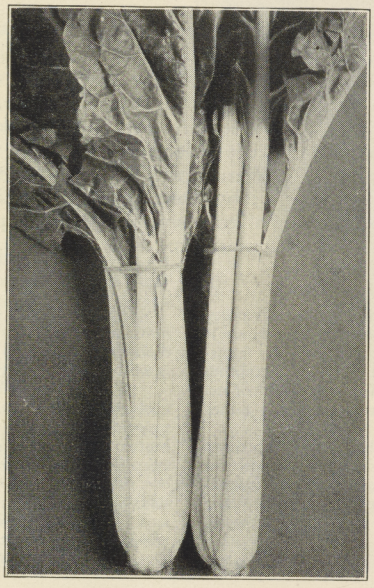
Long Season — A Savoy-leaved variety especially adapted to cultivation in hot weather, as it will not shoot to seed. It is beautifully curled, dark green, very compact, and spreading in a large rosette. The leaves are crumpled. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

New Zealand Spinach — This is not strictly of the spinach family. The tender shoots are of excellent quality, and may be cut throughout the summer. One plant will spread over two feet. The leaves are quite small, broad and pointed. Plant three to four seeds in hills, three feet apart each way. Soak in lukewarm water for a day before planting. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Swiss Chard

THIS excellent vegetable is a species of beet which is grown for its leaves, which make excellent greens. Unlike spinach, the plant is not pulled up to harvest it, but the leaves are cut, and are quickly replaced. The thick midribs are cooked like asparagus, or may be pickled. It bears through the summer when spinach fails, and will stand considerable frost. Sow early in the spring, and thin out to six inches apart in the rows.

Giant Lucullus — An excellent home garden variety, growing 15 inches high, with thick midribs. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.



Swiss Chard

Squash

SQUASH are growing in popularity with home gardeners. They must be sown in quick soil after it has warmed up, in hills eight to ten feet apart for the vine varieties and 3 to 5 feet for the bush sorts. The squash borer is the principal enemy, and the best protection against it is to cover the vine with soil at several joints. It will take root where covered and limit the damage done by the borer. Vegetable Marrows are considered by many to be superior in flavor to egg plant if sliced when half grown and fried. All squashes may be baked and eaten with butter, in which form they oftentimes are relished by persons who dislike them when mashed and boiled.

Golden Summer Crookneck — The mature length of this squash is 15 inches. It is a golden yellow, thickly warted and of the Crookneck type. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Mammoth White Bush — It will reach its full size a few days after White Bush, and is otherwise very similar, except that the skin is uniformly warted instead of being smooth. Average size is ten to twelve inches. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Early White Bush — It matures early, is somewhat flattened, scalloped along the edge and of medium size. The smooth surface is creamy white. Average size, eight inches. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

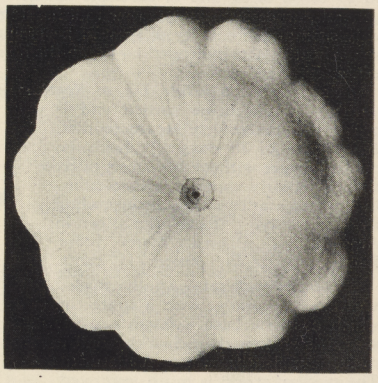
Delicious — Especially suited for fall and winter purposes. The color is dark green, sometimes mottled. The yellow flesh is fine grained and of delicious quality. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Bay State—An extremely solid variety of excellent flavor. The shell is hard, which gives it good keeping qualities. The color is a light bluish green, the flesh a golden yellow. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Hubbard — Best known of winter squashes. The vines are of vigorous, trailing growth, bearing large fruits, oval shape and of a rich dark green color. Its flesh is fine grained and tender. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Boston Marrow — A bright orange color, oval shape and of good quality for pies and canning. The flesh is tender, fine grained and excellent flavor. The sturdy vines are very productive. The hard rind makes it excellent for winter keeping and shipping. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Golden Hubbard — Similar to Hubbard, except in outside color, being a brilliant orange. The flesh is a deep golden yellow. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.



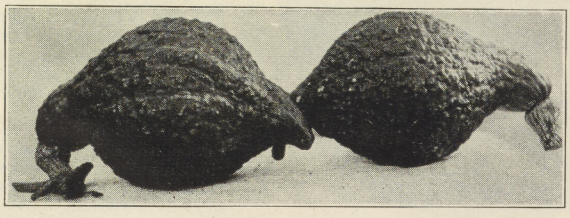
Mammoth White Bush

Kale

AN excellent greens plant of the cabbage family which will endure hard freezing and may be harvested most of the winter.

Dwarf Curled Scotch — The best kale under cultivation. A finely curled, low growing variety of spreading heads, very hardy. Sometimes used for garnishing—as the leaves are a bright green color. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

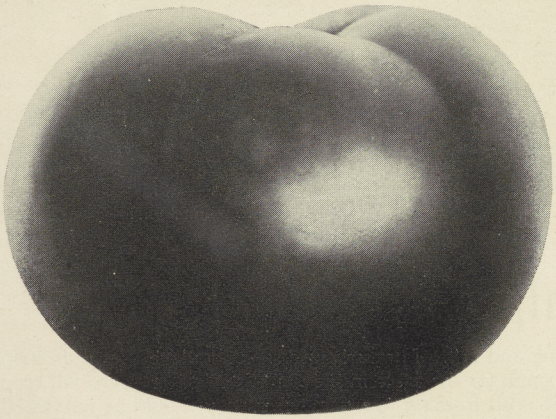
Siberian — This variety will stand a temperature of several degrees below zero. Its quality is not as fine as the Dwarf Curled Scotch. The leaves are broad, finely curled, but not as closely cut as the Scotch. Color is a deep blue-green. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.



Golden Hubbard Squash

Tomatoes

TOMATOES are an ideal home garden crop, thriving in a clay soil none too fertile and yielding heavily in small space. They should be started indoors and plants set in the garden when danger of frost is over. It is important to give them a quick start after transplanting by frequent watering and fertilizing. They should be sprayed with bordeaux mixture to prevent disease, and with arsenate of lead to keep off the tomato worm. Hot sun is needed to ripen tomatoes and plenty of water to keep them growing. If trained to stakes or trellises they will ripen sooner, though satisfactory crops are produced by allowing the vines to lie on the ground.



Earliana

Earliana—Its chief merit is in its earliness, maturing in 120 days. It will attain a size of about three inches in diameter. Sown March 15, it should be ready for picking July 10. Its picking season will cover a period of three to four weeks, and it should produce from five to eight tons per acre. Packet, 10 cents; ounce 35 cents.

Bonny Best—A week later than Earliana. The plants attain a height of about two and one-half feet. The fruits are borne in clusters and are almost globe shaped. When sown in hot beds March 15th, there will be ripe fruits by July 15th, and the crop will bear until September 1st. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

June Pink—This is a pink-fruited Earliana resembling that tomato in almost every respect. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 50 cents.

Globe—The color is a rich pink-purple, and the quality superb. Globe has been extremely successful as a shipping tomato. It matures in 140 days and continues bearing until frost. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 11 cents.

Beauty—This is a favorite of the so-called pink or purple class. Where growers have markets preferring that color, Beauty has been extremely satisfactory. It should not be grown for canning—but is recommended for home garden. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 40 cents.

Dwarf Stone—Sometimes spoken of as the Potato-Leaved Tomato. This will only grow to a height of about eighteen inches. For its size, it is very prolific and especially desirable for the home garden owing to the compact character of the vines. The fruits average three and three-quarters inches in diameter and two and three-quarters inches in depth. Color is bright scarlet. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 40 cents.

Ponderosa—A purple tomato which is one of the largest under cultivation. The fruits average one pound and sometimes weigh three. Of excellent quality, it is recommended for home garden and for nearby shipments. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 50 cents.

Enormous—The largest under cultivation. Fruits of a deep red color, and of fair quality. They should not be grown for long distance shipping. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 50 cents.

Pickling Tomatoes—The Red Cherry dates back to 1620 in England when tomatoes were called love apples. The Plum and Pear Tomatoes will average about one and one-half inches in length. The Red Cherry is about three quarters of an inch in diameter. Their names are descriptive in every instance. They are very prolific bearers and easily grown. Any of the following. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 50 cents. Yellow Plum, Red Plum, Yellow Pear, Red Pear, Red Cherry.



Globe

Salsify

Salsify or oyster plant is valuable for the home gardener especially because it can be left in the ground over winter and harvested during periods of thaw or in the spring. It acquires a delicious oyster flavor after a good frosting.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—A very large, uniform white root of superior quality. Packet, 10 cents; ounce 20 cents.

Scorzonera or Black Salsify—Considered by some as better than white salsify and somewhat harder to grow. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 30 cents.

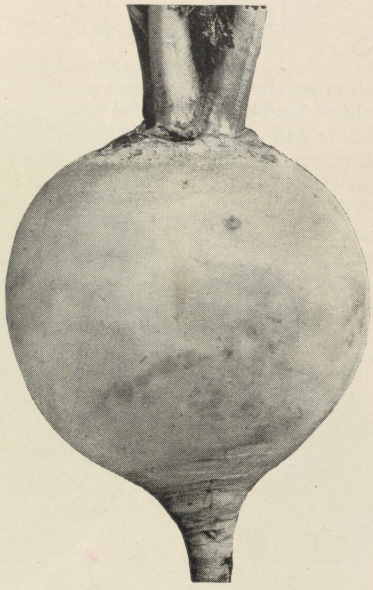
Grow big roots of salsify by giving it plenty of room. Thin out to 4 to 6 inches apart in the row. If the salsify turns black before it is cooked, soak in salt water, which will prevent the discoloration. This is a delicious vegetable which should not be allowed to disappear from our gardens.



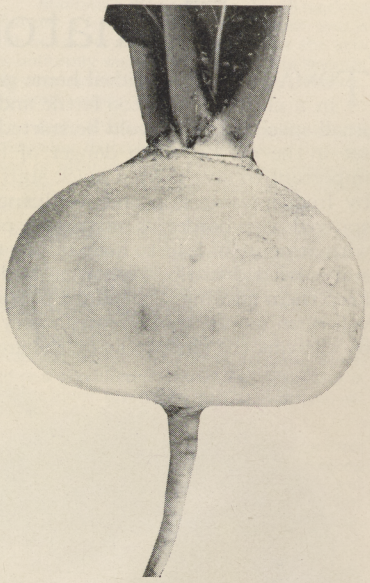
White Salsify



White Strap Leaf



Purple Top Globe



Early White Milan

Turnips

TURNIPS are cool weather plants and thrive best in spring and fall. For early use seed should be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared and will give roots large enough for the table in six to ten weeks. For the fall crop seed should be sown June to August and the plants will grow until freezing weather, when they should be harvested and stored. Rutabagas after a touch of frost are a delightful addition to the winter diet. To avoid maggots, it is best to sow turnips on different soil each year.

A loose and fertile soil is needed to mature early turnips rapidly, and avoid a bitterness which develops when growth is checked. The plants should be thinned to stand three inches apart, and then the half grown roots should be harvested alternately.

Early Purple Top Milan—A delicious garden variety. It is very early, rather small, sweet and tender. The globe will average two and one-half inches in diameter. The color is divided about equally. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Early White Flat Dutch — An extremely early white, strap-leaved turnip, desirable for table use. It is especially popular in the Southern states. The roots are of medium size, flat, white and delicious. They should be pulled when two and one-half inches in diameter, as they become pithy quickly. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

White Egg — An oval or egg-shaped turnip, with smooth, white, medium-size roots, half of which grow out of the ground. It is best for eating when two inches in diameter. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Purple Top Strap Leaf—This is about two weeks earlier than the Purple Top White Globe, much flatter and is strap-leaved. Although it can be grown to a much larger size for stock purposes, the root is best for table use when about two and one-half inches in diameter. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Purple Top White Globe—A maincrop sort of excellent quality, remarkable as a keeper. When grown for table purposes it should be gathered when but two-thirds full size. No variety is more generally planted in America. For stock purposes the root should be allowed its full growth. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Yellow or Amber Globe — An old English variety, grown very largely for stock. The roots attain a large size and are globular in shape. The skin is clear yellow, green tinged around the top. The flesh is light yellow, fine grained and sweet. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Long Cow Horn — The root is cylindrical, usually twisted and irregular in shape, and has a length of ten to twelve inches. The flesh is fine grained and of excellent flavor, but is a variety which should be used when three to four inches long when desired for table. It is a good stock turnip. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Pomeranian White Globe — One of the most productive turnips. When the ground is sufficiently rich it will produce roots ten to twelve pounds in weight. Roots are globe shaped, slightly flattened, skin white and smooth. Principally grown for stock feeding, but may be used for table if pulled when young. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Kohlrabi

THIS is a member of the cabbage group, but possesses a turnip flavor and is practically a turnip growing above the ground. It is a cold weather plant and should be grown in the spring or fall, and gathered while young as it quickly turns pithy. The flavor is more delicate than that of the turnip and the flesh, when young, of finer texture.

Early White Vienna — A beautiful light green, much earlier in season than the Purple Vienna. It should be pulled for the table when about two and one-half inches in diameter. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Purple Vienna — This will take two or three weeks longer in maturing—and is a coarser growing variety. The color is bluish purple. Plants are taller and generally larger, thus requiring more room between them. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Roots for Stock

Barries Sludstrup Mangel — Awarded the first-class certificates several times by the Danish Government. A long, reddish-yellow, ovoid root, growing more than half above ground. Easily harvested, and excels in weight and in the feeding value of the yield. Ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents. pound, 70 cents;

Mammoth Long Red Mangels — Largest and heaviest cropper of long red sorts; yields up to 40 tons per acre on well prepared land. Dark foliage, bright red skin and white flesh veined with pink. Grows well up above the ground; easy to harvest. Splendid dairy feed. Ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Vilmorin's Imperial Sugar Beets — Improved French variety; large, thick at shoulder, tapering below; yields nearly as much as the Mangels, with one per cent sugar. Ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Flower Seeds



A—Giant Branching Type. B—King Type. C—American Beauty Type. D—Crego Type. E—Ostrich Feather. F—China Aster.

Asters

DURING the late summer and early fall the garden is usually a riot of reds and yellows, so the Asters in their dainty and distinct colors as well as their many attractive forms are a pleasing addition. The long stems make them desirable for cut flowers and the blooms last long in water. It should be remembered however in regard to Asters that good culture is essential in order to obtain an abundance of fine flowers.

Tall Section

16 inches and up

American Beauty — Similar in type of flower and growth to the Giant Branching Asters, but blossoms are produced on much longer and heavier stems. The flowers are fully double.

White, Carmine-Rose, Purple, Lavender, September Beauty, Rose Pink.

Each of the above, packet, 15 cents; any 3 packets for 35 cents.

Mixed all colors — Packet, 15 cents.

Giant Crego — The flowers measure four to five inches in diameter, and are borne on stems twelve inches or more in length. Their lasting qualities when cut are unsurpassed.

White, Shell Pink, Rose Pink, Crimson, Lavender, Dark Blue, Purple.

Each of the above, packet, 10 cents; any 3 packets for 25 cents.

Mixed all colors — Packet, 10 cents.

Giant Branching — Beautiful for cut-flowers. The branching habit is accompanied with great vigor of growth and profusion of bloom.

White, Peachblossom, Flesh Pink, Rose Pink, Crimson, Mid, Blue, Lavender, Dark Violet, Purple.

Each of the above, packet, 10 cents; any 3 packets for 25 cents.

Mixed, all colors — Packet, 10 cents.

Ostrich Feather — The finest type of the Giant Comet, or Ostrich Feather type of Aster.

White, Soft Pink, Lavender, Rose, Crimson, Silvery Lilac, Light Blue, Dark Blue.

Each of the above, packet, 10 cents; any 3 packets for 25 cents.

Mixed, all colors — Packet, 10 cents.

The King — The habit is similar to the popular Giant Branching. In form the flower is entirely distinct; petals somewhat resembling the quilled varieties, but are much larger and broader.

White, Pink, Rose, Crimson, Violet, Lavender.

Each of the above, packet, 10 cents; any 3 packets for 25 cents.

Mixed, all colors — Packet, 10 cents.

American Astermum — An attractive and descriptive name for a new race of asters which belong to the Comet family.

Snow White, Rose Pink, Lavender.

Each of the above, packet, 10 cents; 3 packets for 25 cents.

Mixed, all colors — Packet, 10 cents.

Dwarf Section

Up to 10 Inches

Dwarf Comet. Mixed, all colors — Handsome and very distinct, resembling the Japanese Chrysanthemum in shape and flowers. Packet, 10 cents.

Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered — All colors, mixed. Of very compact growth; 3½-in. flowers. Excellent for formal bedding. Packet, 10 cents.

Semi-Tall Section

11-Inch to 16-Inch

Giant Comet — This giant class is an improvement on the old Comet.

White, Yellow, Rose, Purple, Crimson, Light Blue, Shell Pink, Lavender, Dark Blue.

Each of the above, packet, 10 cents; any 3 packets for 25 cents.

Mixed, all colors — Packet, 10 cents.

Queen of the Market — The best early aster, usually in full bloom two weeks before most other sorts begin to blossom.

White, Flesh, Pink, Crimson, Scarlet Light Blue, Lavender, Purple, Dark Blue.

Each of the above, Packet, 10 cents; any 3 packets for 25 cents.

Mixed, all colors — Packet, 10 cents.



Ageratum

Ageratum

One of the best summer blooming plants grown from seed, providing rare shades of blue.

Mexicanum Coeruleum — 18-inch. Beautiful soft lavender-blue, of free branching habit. Packet, 5 cents.

Album — White. Packet, 5 cents.

Nanum, Blue Perfection — 9-inch The darkest Ageratum grown from seed. Packet, 10 cents.

Nanum Luteum — 9-inch. Dwarf yellow. Packet, 10 cents.

Imperial Dwarf Blue — 6-inch. A variety of compact growth, covered with heads of feathery flowers of a deep lavender color. Packet, 10 cents.

Little Blue Star — 4 to 5 inches. Miniature bushes covered with clusters of flowers opening light blue with purple center and developing to a bright blue self. Packet, 15 cents.

Princess Victoria Louise — 6 inch. Bushy plants covered with sky blue flowers with white centers. Packet, 10 cents.

Alyssum

Benthami Maritimum (***Sweet Alyssum***) — This is one of the finest annuals for edging and is beloved on account of its modest blossoms. Flowers white and honey scented. It begins to bloom early in the season, and continues until frost. 1 ounce, 25 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Little Gem — The plants are only a few inches high, and are completely covered with snow-white blossoms. ½ ounce, 40 cents; ¼ ounce, 25 cents; packet, 10 cents.

Compactum Lilacinum — Distinct variety with delicate lavender flowers. Packet, 10 cents.

Saxatile Compactum (***Basket of Gold***) — ***Perennial*** — 1 foot. May-June. Producing masses of golden flowers very early. Packet, 10 cents.

Acroclinium

Roseum — 2 feet. A pretty Everlasting, bearing daisy-like flowers, pretty bright rose with yellow center, which can be dried. Packet, 5 cents.

Agapanthus

Umbellatus — 1 foot. Bright blue flowers, produced in clusters on long stems. Water freely. Packet, 15 cents.

Ammobium

Alatum Grandiflorum — 2½ feet. A white Everlasting. Packet, 10 cents.

Anchusa

Capensis (***Summer Forget-me-not***) — 2 feet. A hardy annual which grows two feet high, branching freely and bearing a profusion of lovely flowers similar to the Forget-me-not, though much larger and of finer color. Packet, 10 cents.

Italica Dropmore Variety. Perennial — 5 feet. June-July. Beautiful gentian blue flowers. Packet, 15 cents.

Arctotis Grandis

(***African Daisy***)

A handsome annual which forms branched bushes 2 to 3 feet high; its flowers are large, pure white on the upper surface, the reverse of petals pale lilac-blue Packet, 10 cents.

Anthemis

(***Marguerite***)

Kelwayi — Perennial — 2 feet Daisy-like yellow blossoms, produced all summer. Excellent for cutting. Packet 10 cents.

Tinctoria — Perennial—Very useful yellow border plant. Packet, 10 cents.



Antirrhinum

Antirrhinum

(***Snapdragon***)

For gorgeous coloring few flowers can match Snapdragons. The flowers are of very large size, are very fragrant and are produced on long spikes, They are easily raised from seed in any rich, sunny bed.

Tall — 24 to 36 inches.

Appleblossom — Pink on white ground, white throat.

Brilliant Scarlet.

Coral Red — Dark rose.

Delicata — Delicate rose, white throat.

Delila — Carmine and yellow, white throat.

Golden King — Yellow.

Lovely — Delicate rose with pink lip.

Queen Victoria — White shaded cream, with lemon lip.

Rose Queen — Brilliant rose pink.

Tall Sorts — Mixed.

Each of above, packet, 10 cents. Any 3 for 25 cents

Semi-Tall Sorts — 18 to 20 inches.

Amber Queen — Canary yellow overlaid chamois pink, gold lip.

Aurora — Cinnabar scarlet, with white throat.

Black Prince — Dark crimson.

Bonfire — Orange or flame color. It has the tints of firelight.

Buff Queen — Lovely shade of rose, canary lip shaded orange.

Canary Bird — Lemon yellow.

Cottage Maid — Pale pink, white throat.

Golden Queen — Rich yellow.

Grenadier — Vivid orange, white throat, yellow lip.

Mauve Queen — Rosy mauve.

Queen of the North — Bushes covered with large white flowers.

Rose Dore — Self-salmon rose, shaded gold.

The Fawn — Terracotta pink and pale yellow. Each of above, packet, 10 cents; any 3 packets for 25 cents.

Semi-Tall Sorts Mixed — Packet, 5 cents.

Tom Thumb Varieties—8 inches

Pink.

Snow Queen — White flowers all summer.

Fireball — Dazzling scarlet.

Each of the above packets, 10 cents; 3 packets for 25 cents.

Balloon Vine

Love in a Puff — A clean, free-growing vine reaching 10 to 15 feet, bearing numbers of large, round, inflated seed-buds resembling miniature balloons. Packet, 5 cents.

Double Balsam

(***Lady Slipper***)

An old favorite garden flower, producing its gorgeous masses of brilliant double flowers in profusion. Balsams like the hot sun, rich soil and plenty of water.

Double Rose and Camellia-flowered Mixed — Packet, 10 cents.

Invincible Mixed — Mixed from separate colors and includes everything that is desirable in Balsams. Packet 15 cents.

Dwarf Mixed — 8 inches, perfect little bushes with double and semi-double flowers. Packet, 5 cents.

Goliath White — 4 feet. Remarkable for their immense height and extreme doubleness. Packet, 10 cents.

Goliath Scarlet — Extremely brilliant, large and very double. Packet, 10 cents.



Cardinal Climber



Cosmos — Single

Cosmos

4 to 6 feet

One of the most showy and useful of our garden plants. Plants are very bushy. Flowers borne on long delicate stems. Foliage very finely cut.

Early Flowering Mammoth — These are recommended for planting north of the latitude of Middle Illinois, as the late, or Giant flowered varieties are nearly always caught by early frost.

White, Pink, Crimson. Mixed, all colors

Each of the above, Packet, 10 cents.

Late Giant Flowered — Crimson, White Lady Lenox, Pink Lady Lenox, Giant Mixed.

Each of the above, Packet, 10 cents.

Anemone Flowered

These differ from the other cosmos in the formation of the center of the flower, which develops a crown or crest, like an anemone, the guard petals remain the same.

Pink Beauty, White Queen, Mixed.

Each of the above, Packet, 10 cents.

Canterbury Bells

(*Campanula*)

Calycanthema (***Cup and Saucer***) — Perennial — 2 feet, June to August.

White, Pink, Blue, Mixed Colors.

Each of the above, Packet, 10 cents.

Campanula Medium (***Canterbury Bell***) — 2 feet. Perennial.

Single White, Single Blue, Single Pink. Single Mixed.

Each of the above, Packet, 10 cents.

Double White, Double Blue, Double Pink, Double Mixed.

Each of the above, Packet, 10 cents.

Campanula Pyramidalis (***Chimney Bellflower***) — Mixed. 5-6 feet. Perennial. Packet. 10 cents.

Columbine

(*Aquilegia*)

The Columbines are among the most important of our early hardy flowers and should be grown in quantity, being easy to establish and thriving in almost any situation.

Canadensis (***Turk's Cap***) — Handsome scarlet and orange flowers. Packet, 10 cents.

Coerulea (***Rocky Mountain Columbine***) — 3 feet. One of the most beautiful of our native American flowers. Sepals, deep blue; petals, white. Packet, 10 cents.

Long Spurred Columbines — Mixed. Packet, 15 cents.

Single Mixed — Packet, 10 cents.

Double Mixed — Packet, 10 cents.

Cardinal Climber

25 feet.

A very attractive, strong and rapid grower, attaining a height of 25 feet, with beautiful fern-like laciniated foliage and literally covered with a blaze of fiery cardinal red flowers from midsummer to frost. Packet, 25 seeds, 15 cents.

Calendula

(***Pot Marigold***) — *1 foot*

One of the showiest free-flowering hardy annuals, growing in any good garden soil, producing a fine effect, in beds or mixed borders, particularly bright in late fall, continuing in bloom from early summer until killed by frost; valuable also for pot culture, blooming freely in winter and early spring.

Officinalis Orange King — The outer petals are slightly imbricated, while those of the center are curved like those of the peony. Color glowing orange. Packet, 10 cents.

Mixed, all colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Calliopsis

(***Tickseed***) — 6 inches to 2 feet

Very graceful border plants, supplying throughout summer an abundance of showy flowers of yellow, orange and dark brown variations. Will thrive anywhere.

Crown of Gold (***Coronata Maxima***)—Splendid cut flower. Pure golden yellow 2, inches across, on long, wiry stems; hardy and blooms nearly all season. Packet, 10 cents.

Drummondi Golden Wave — 2 feet. Flowers yellow with a circle of rich crimson-brown around the eye. Packet, 5 cents.

Tall Varieties, Mixed — Valuable for wild gardens, and for cutting. Packet, 5 cents.

Dwarf Varieties, Mixed — Valuable for small mixed beds and borders. Packet, 5 cents.

Double Mixed, all colors. Packet, 10 cents.



Cosmos — Anemone Flowered

Canary Bird Vine

15 to 20 feet

A dainty vine with beautiful cut leaves and pretty, delicate flowers of a clear canary-yellow. Does well in the shade. Packet, 10 cents.

Candytuft

They soon flower from seed and remain long in beauty. For massing in flower beds and borders and for edgings they are admirably adapted.

Giant Hyacinth-Flowered White — 1 foot. A grand border plant, bearing very large, bold spikes of snowy white flowers, habit sturdy and compact. Packet, 10 cents.

Dwarf, Hybrids, Mixed — Plants of fine, compact growth, covered with large flowers ranging in color from rose, salmon, coral-pink and delicate blush to lilac and purple crimson. Packet, 10 cents.

Mixed, all Colors — Packet, 5 cents.



Canterbury Bells



Columbines



Chrysanthemums

Chrysanthemum, Annual

Single Flowering Varieties

Morning Star — Primrose with golden yellow center. Packet, 5 cents.

Carinatum Eclipse — Yellow with dark brown disk. Packet, 5 cents.

Burridgeanum — Banded with crimson, white and yellow. Packet, 5 cents.

Golden Feather — Foliage striking yellow; flower with a crimson ring near center. Packet, 5 cents.

Mixed Single Varieties — Packet, 10 cents.

Double Mixed — Packet, 5 cents.

Mixed — Single and double sorts, including many new varieties. ½ ounce 25 cents; packet, 10 cents.

Carnations

Easily grown either in flower-beds, borders, or pots.

American Hybrids — A race of large-flowered carnations, bearing handsome blooms on long, wiry stems. Packet, 35 seeds, 25 cents.

Giant Margaret Mixed — Flowers of very large size, measuring 3 inches or more in diameter; colors include all the shades of white, pink, crimson and striped. Packet, 100 seeds, 15 cents.

Grenadin — Perennial, mixed, packet, 10 cents.

Celosia

(*Coxcomb*)

Crested Dwarf Sorts

President Thiers — Fine dwarf habit, with bronzy foliage, and large handsome velvety crimson combs. Packet, 10 cents.

Dwarf Mixed — Packet, 10 cents.

Plumosa or Plumed Varieties

2½ to 3 feet

They form pyramidal bushes branching out in candelabra shape, and the numerous massive plumes which resemble ostrich feathers, wave gracefully above the foliage.

Plumosa Mixed all Colors — Packet, 5 cents.

Pride of Castle Gould — Plants grow compact and pyramidal and produce immense flower heads, resembling willow plumes in many remarkable shades. Packet, 25 cents.

Chinese Woolflower (Celosia Childsii) — Plants grow two to three feet high, the bloom starting early with a central head, round and globular, which often reaches the immense size of two feet in circumference Packet, 15 cents.

Dwarf Plumosa Mixed — Good for pots. Packet, 10 cents.

Clarkia

2 feet

Clarkias are summer annuals perfectly hardy, and can be grown in ordinary soils.

Apple Blossom — Double apple blossom, pink.

Brilliant — Double salmon scarlet.

Queen Mary — Lovely rose carmine.

Double and Single Mixed.

Each of the above, packet, 10 cents.



Centaurea Cyanus

Coreopsis

One of the most popular hardy perennials, of a graceful form, blooming June to October.

Lanceolata Grandiflora — 2 feet. Large, orange-yellow flowers on long graceful stems About the best yellow cutflower blooming incessantly. Packet, 10 cents.

Cobaea

Scandens Cathedral Bells — 30 feet. One of the handsomest and rapid growing climbers. The flowers are bell-shaped and open a clear green but turn a beautiful purplish lilac. Seed should be sown edgewise. Very vigorous and prolific bloomer. Packet, 5 cents.

Coleus

The handsomest foliage plant obtained from seed. The leaves are heart-shaped and handsomely crimped, toothed and frilled; their color combinations are remarkably rich. Packet, 10 cents.



Coreopsis

Collinsia

Mixed — 18 inches. All species are brightly colored and excellent for growing in clumps. Blooms early and prefers a dry situation. Packet, 10 cents.

Cypress Vine

10 feet

It has a profusion of scarlet or white star-shaped blossoms, and its finely cut foliage is particularly ornamental.

White — Packet, 5 cents.

Scarlet — Packet, 5 cents.

Mixed — ½ ounce, 20 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Ivy-Leaved Scarlet — A rapid growing variety with deeply lobed, ivy-like leaves, and small scarlet flowers. Packet, 10 cents.

Cyclamen

(*Alpine Violet*) — *1 foot*

Charming house plants, with beautiful foliage and rich colored, fragrant flowers; universal favorites for winter and spring blooming. May be successfully raised from seed with a little care and patience

Giant Flowered Cyclamen — Mixed extra choice. 10 seeds, 20 cents; 20 seeds, 30 cents; 100 seeds, $1.20

Centaurea Cyanus

(*Batchelor's Button or Cornflower*) — *2 feet*

One of the most valuable blue flowers for the border. Re-seeds itself and may be used for naturalizing purposes. The double flowers are finest.

Single — Mixed, all colors. ½ ounce, 15 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Double Flowering Varieties — White, Blue, Pink and Rose Shades, Purple, Double Mixed, Dwarf Victoria, 9-inch Edging, blue.

Each of the above, packet, 10 cents.

Mixture of double and single varieties. 1 ounce, 60 cents; packet, 10 cents.

Montana Blue — 2 feet. Beautiful blue perennial Cornflower. Has thistle-like flowers. Excellent for the hardy border or wild garden. Packet, 10 cents.

Centaurea Imperialis

(Sweet Sultan)

The beautiful sweet scented flowers are borne on long, strong stems; when cut will last for several days in good condition.

White, Dark Lilac, Brilliant Rose, Purple Crimson, Deep Lavender, Mixed, all colors.

Each of the above, packet, 10 cents.



Centaurea Imperialis

Centaurea

Dusty Miller

Candidissima — 10 inches. Thick silvery white leaves, used for bedding purposes. Packet, 10 cents.

Gymnocarpa — 1½ to 2 feet. Foliage finely cut of silvery gray color, used for bedding. Packet, 10 cents.

Dianthus

(Garden Pinks) — 1 foot

A popular annual variety distinguished for brilliant, contrasting colors appearing in each flower.

Single Flowering

Mirabilis — ***(Single Wonder Pink)*** — The petals are deeply cut into fine strips of threadlike fringes. All shades from pure white to deep purplish. Packet, 10 cents.

Chinese Single Mixed — Packet, 5 cents.

Japan Single Mixed — Great range of colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Laciniatus Mixed — Single fringed flowers. Packet, 5 cents.

Laciniatus Splendens — The flowers are beautifully fringed and come in various shades of red with large white centers and white edges around the petals. Packet, 20 cents.

Double Flowering

Chinese Double Mixed — Blooms in clusters, flowers very double and in a large range of colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Diadematus Double Mixed — Beautiful flowers in various shades with the outer edges fringed and almost white. Packet, 5 cents.

Imperialis Double Mixed — Bushy grower. Packet, 5 cents.

Laciniatus Double Mixed — Flowers deeply laciniated. Packet, 10 cents.

Mixture of Double Pinks — Selection of the best double pinks in cultivation. Flowers ranging in color through all the brightest and most brilliant shades. Packet, 10 cents.

Mixture of Double and Single Pinks — This magnificent mixture contains the cream of the Dianthus family and unexpected results may be obtained by planting a package. Packet, 10 cents.



Dianthus

Perennials

(Clove Pinks)

Single Mixed — Delicately fringed flowers. Packet, 10 cents.

Double Mixed—Fine for cutting. Packet, 10 cents.

Escholtzia

(California Poppy)

1 foot

The State flower of California. A bright free-flowering plant of low spreading growth with finely cut silvery foliage. Sow the seed where the plants are to remain.

Curmine King — Beautiful carmine rose color, both on the interior and exterior of the flower. Packet, 10 cents.

Dainty Queen — Color tender blush or pale coral pink, deeper towards the edges with a ground of delicate cream. Packet, 10 cents.

Golden West — Flowers bright yellow and orange, penciled and blotched. Packet, 5 cents.

Mandarin — Inner side of the petals rich orange, the outer side brilliant scarlet. Packet, 5 cents.

Mixed all colors — Many shades. ¼ pound, 50 cents; 1 ounce, 20 cents; Packet, 5 cents.

Double and Semi-Double Mixed — Packet, 10 cents.

Everlastings

Winter bouquets of your own growing make an attractive present for a friend, besides supplying a bit of brightness for your own home. The drying is a simple operation. Cut before fully expanded, bunch like sweet peas and hang on a line in a warm, dark, dry room. They will dry thoroughly in ten days.

Annuals

Acroclinium Roseum — 2 feet. Packet 5 cents.



Escholtzia

Ammobium Alatum Grandiflorum — 2½ feet. Packet, 10 cents.

Gomphrena (Globe Amaranth) — Mixed, all colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Helichrysum (Strawflower) — 2 to 3 feet. Packet, 15 cents.

Rhodanthe — 1 foot. Mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

Statice Russian (Suworowi) — 1 foot Packet, 15 cents.

Statice Sinuata — Mixed, Packet, 10 cents.

Xeranthemum Double Mixed — 2 feet. Packet, 10 cents.



Foxglove

Digitalis

(Foxglove)

These produce spires of blossoms, three to five feet high.

Gloxiniaeflora, White — Flowers shaped and spotted like a gloxinia.

Pink, Purple. Each color, packet, 10 cents.

Gloxiniaeflora, Mixed Colors — Packet, 10 cents.

Purpurea Mixed — Many colors. Packet, 10 cents.



Hollyhocks

Gaillardia

(*Blanket Flower*)

They will produce from early spring until late fall a continuous profusion of brilliantly colored flowers, red and yellow predominating. Of easy culture, sow where they are to remain.

Annuals

Amblyodon — Deep red. Packet, 10 cents.

Picta Single Mixed — Packet, 5 cents.

Lorenziana Double Perfection Mixed — Large handsome heads of double quilled flowers in rich shades of red and yellow. Packet, 5 cents.

Perennials

Grandiflora Mixed — Composite flowers, variegated with shades of red and yellow. Packet, 10 cents.

New Hybrids — Very large flowers, in a great variety of colors. Packet, 25 cents.

Godetia

1½ feet

The plants bloom profusely and bear showy flowers of satiny texture in a rather poor soil.

Many Sorts and Colors Mixed — Packet, 5 cents.

Double Mixed — Packet 10 cents.

Dwarf Sorts Mixed — Neat globular, about 10 inches in height. Packet, 10 cents.

Gomphrena

(*Globe Amaranth*)

A showy annual everlasting with clover-like heads.

Mixed all colors — Packet, 5 cents

Lupinus

Annual Mixed — Packet, 5 cents.

Perennial Mixed — Packet, 10 cents

Grasses

Ornamental Mixed — 2 to 5 feet. These are most useful for winter bouquets when combined with Everlasting flowers. They are easily grown in any soil. Packet, 10 cents.

Helichrysum

(*Strawflower*)

Helichrysums are an ornament to the garden when growing and are everywhere prized for the winter bouquets.

Mixed all colors — Packet, 5 cents.

Heliotrope

2 feet

Heliotrope is a universal favorite on account of its delightful fragrance. Seed sown in the Spring makes fine plants for bedding out, and are as easily grown as Verbenas.

Mammoth Mixed — Flowers of great size and ranging in shade from dark blue to lilac. Packet, 15 cents.

Fine Mixed — Packet, 10 cents

Hollyhocks

(*Annual*) — *5 feet*

The perennial varieties flower only the second year if grown from seed, these annual kinds, however, bloom the first year, and if sown in the open ground in May, they will be in flower in August, but if started indoors and set out in May, they will bloom in July.

Annuals

Everblooming Single Mixed — Large single flowers, exhibiting every shade nown in Hollyhocks. Packet, 10 cents.

Everblooming Double Mixed — Double and semi-double. Packet, 10 cents.

Perennials — Double Varieties

White, Maroon, Rose, Black, Salmon, Yellow, Crimson, Blood-Red.

Each color, Packet, 10 cents.

Double Mixture — Finest shades in perfect flowers. Packet, 10 cents.

Single Varieties

More permanent and hardy than the double and will last for years when once established.

Red, Pink, Black, Flesh, Rose, White, Salmon, Mixed. Each, packet, 10 cents.

Kochia

The New Giant (***Summer Cypress, Burning Bush***) — Grows 2 to 2½ feet high and resembles a close-clipped ornamental evergreen. The plant may be grown singly or in the form of a hedge or background. In early Autumn the whole bush becomes carmine or blood-red, whence the name of Mexican Fire Plant, Burning Bush, etc. ½ ounce, 15 cents; packet, 10 cents.

Lavatera

2½ feet

The Lavateras or Annual Mallows are showy and effective plants covered during the entire summer with bloom.



Larkspur



Lobelias

Splendens Alba — Very large, silky, pure white flowers. Packet, 10 cents.

Splendens Rosea — Very large, bright rose flowers. Packet, 10 cents.

Lavender Lace Flower

Didiscus coeruleus — 3 feet. Long-stemmed lavender flowers; look like blossoms of Queen's Lace Handkerchief or Wild Carrot. A constant bloomer. The culture is not at all difficult, only the seed is somewhat slow in germinating. To be sown in May in partial shade where it is to remain. Packet, 10 cents.

Linum

Grandiflorum Rubrum (***Crimson Flax***) — 2 feet. One of the most brilliantly colored of summer annuals, flowers glowing crimson-rose. May be had in bloom from May to October by successive sowings. Packet, 5 cents.

Perenne — 2 feet. Pearly blue flowers. A graceful, hardy perennial. Packet, 10 cents.

Perennial Mixed — Packet, 10 cents.

Lobelia Erinus Compacta

This charming class forms compact little bushes about 6 inches high and are fairly sheeted with bloom throughout the season. Highly desirable for edgings, ribbon bedding and garden decoration as well as for pot culture.

Bedding Queen — Dwarfest, best for ribbon bedding. Flowers deep purplish violet, with clear white eye. Packet, 10 cents.

Mixed — Packet, 5 cents.

Cardinalis (***Cardinal Flower***) — 2 feet. Perennial. July-October. Brilliant fiery scarlet flowers. Prefers moist position. Packet, 10 cents.

Larkspur

(*Annual Delphinium*)

These handsome Larkspurs are very effective in borders and planted among shrubs. Sow seed in the open border either in early spring or late fall so germination may take place very early.

Stock-Flowered

Dark Blue, Exquisite Pink, Flesh Pink, Lilac, Lustrous Carmine (Newport Pink), Sky Blue, White.

Each of the above, packet, 10 cents.

Mixed, all colors — 1 ounce, 60 cents, ¼ ounce, 20 cents. Packet, 5 cents.

Giant Hyacinth-Flowered Mixed — 3 feet, Derives its name from the striking resemblance of the flowers to a double Hyacinth. Delicate colors. Packet, 5 cents.



Larkspur

Perennial Larkspur

(*Delphinium*)

Few plants are so handsome as the perennial Larkspurs. The most important are the tall hybrids, varying from 1 to 6 feet, and from the palest lavender through every conceivable shade of blue to deep indigo.

Chinese Mixed — Packet, 10 cents.

Double Mixed — 3 feet; packet, 15 cents.

Formosum — 3 feet; deep blue, white eye, open spike. Packet, 10 cents.

Belladonna (Light Blue) — 2 feet; flowers exquisite shade of turquoise blue. Packet, 20 cents.

Tall African Mixed — Large double flowers. Packet, 5 cents.

Tall French Mixed — Large bushes covered with a multitude of small double flowers. Packet, 5 cents.

Double Dwarf African Mixed (Pride of the Garden) — 15 inches. Immense golden yellow flowers, compact dwarf habit forming dense bushes. Packet, 10 cents.

Dwarf French Double Sorts 10 Inches Gold Striped — Velvety maroon, striped gold. Packet, 10 cents.

Dwarf French Double Mixed — Low bushes, covered with small flowers. Packet, 5 cents.

Mixture of Dwarf Marigolds Double and Single Varieties — These dwarf, compact strains are very attractive, each plant being covered with hundreds of small, bright flowers. ¼ ounce, 20 cents; packet, 10 cents.

Single Dwarf Varieties

Legion of Honor — Flowers rich golden yellow, marked with velvety brown. Best for edging. Packet, 10 cents.

Signata Pumila — A dwarf, compact, bushy plant, with beautiful, delicate, fern-like leaves, densely covered with flowers of bright golden yellow. Packet, 10 cents.



Marigolds African

Indigo — 4 feet; pure indigo blue, comes true from seed. Packet, 25 cents.

Tall Hybrids — Many of them are double flowered, and range in color from pale lavender to indigo blue. Packet, 25 cents.

Marigold

(*Tagetes*)

In late summer, when many bedding plants are past their prime, Marigolds afford a wealth of color that is simply invaluable.

Double Tall Varieties 5 Feet

Lemon Queen African — Packet, 10 cents.

Orange Queen African — Packet, 10 cents.

Morning Glories

Convolvulus Major — Tall Varieties

White, rose, crimson, striped, dark blue, lilac. Each of the above, packet, 5 cents. Any 6 packets for 20 cents.

Mixed all colors — 1 pound, 80 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; 1 ounce, 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Convolvulus Minor — Dwarf or Bush Varieties — 1 foot — Are very showy and beautiful hardy annuals for flower beds and borders, also rockwork; they bloom for a long period and delight in sun.

Mixed all colors — 1 ounce, 15 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Ipomoea

Imperialis (Japanese Morning Glory) Mixed — The Japanese Morning Glory requires a warm situation. The south side of a wall or building where the plants are protected from the north and west winds will mostly be found beneficial for these vines. 1 ounce, 15 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Setosa (Brazilian Morning Glory) — The thick stems and leaf stalks are covered with reddish brown hairs. The deeply lobed leaves are about nine inches across; flowers about two inches in diameter, of delicate texture, tinted pink with a five-pointed star of satiny pink, and are followed by curious seed pods. Packet, 10 cents.



Morning Glory

Moon Vine

Ipomoea Mexicana Grandiflora Alba (White Moon Flower) — Covered with large white flowers every evening and cloudy day. Seeds should be started inside. Packet, 10 cents.

Ipomoea Mexicana Grandiflora Giant Pink — Soft lilac pink flowers. Packet, 10 cents.

Nicotiana

(***Sweet Scented Tobacco Plant***) ***2 Feet***

One of the easiest annuals to raise and one of the most effective. The flowers open toward evening and emit a powerful perfume.



Marigolds French

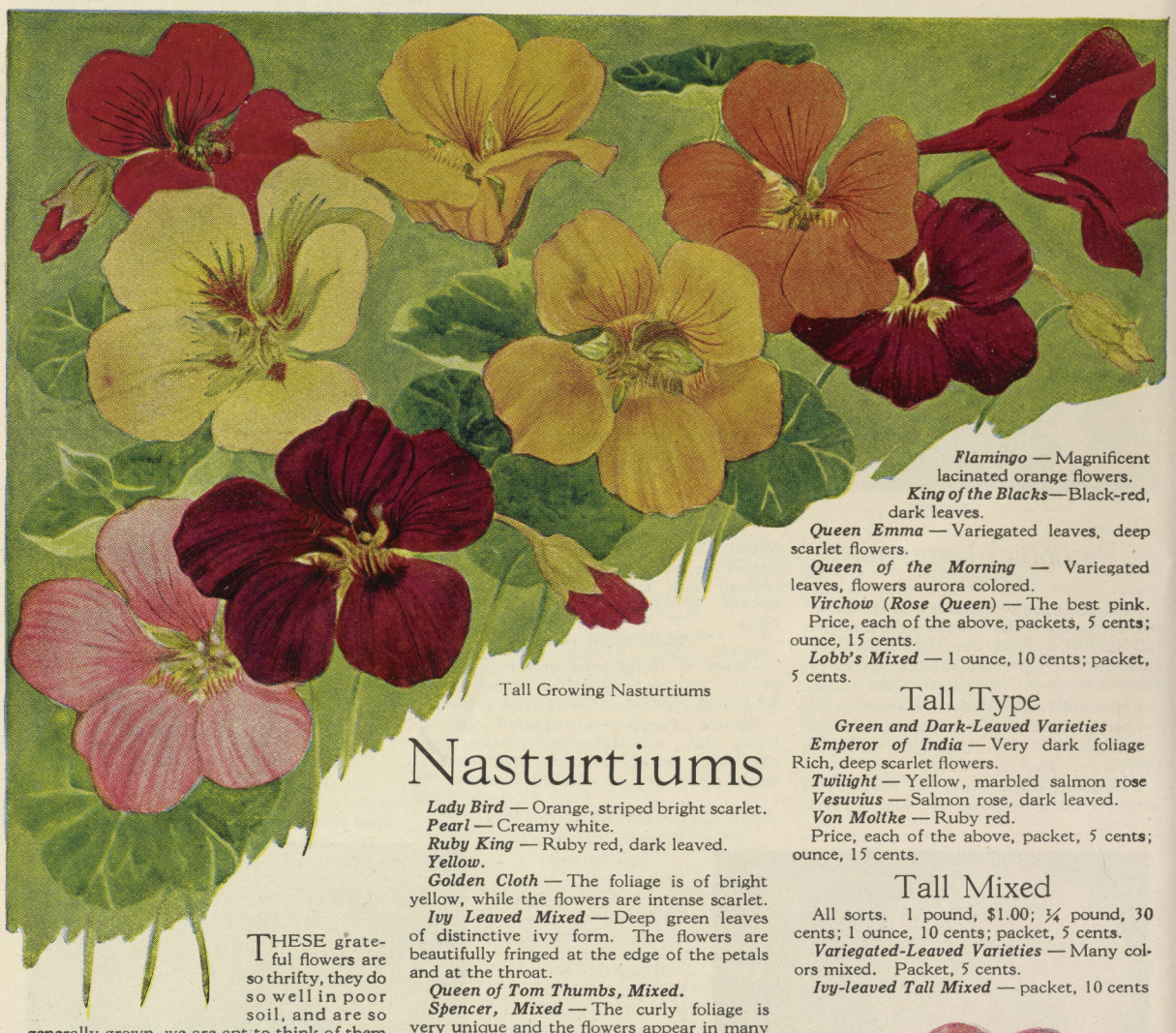
Affinis — Most showy and profuse bloomer, giving a continuous display of waxy white flowers right through the summer and autumn. They commence to bloom a few weeks from sowing. Packet, 5 cents.

Sanderae — Bearing beautiful rosy carmine flowers. Packet, 5 cents.

Nigella

(***Love in the Mist***) ***Mixed, 1½ Feet***

Miss Jekyll — A lovely variety, bearing on long stems large semi-double of a lovely tender blue, nestling in fine feathery foliage Packet, 10 cents.



Tall Growing Nasturtiums

Nasturtiums

THESE grateful flowers are so thrifty, they do so well in poor soil, and are so generally grown, we are apt to think of them with less regard than the more difficult and rarer blossoms. But wise gardeners know that no other flower has so rich a color range of these rare shades, and is so prolific of the blossoms needed to register in the garden bed or border. Inside the house, the orange, pink and red blossoms give a luminous color accent. The dwarf varieties are excellent for edging, particularly when one color is used to carry out a color scheme. The tall growing types are valuable for trailing from window boxes, or use on fence or trellis.

Dwarf Type

Aurora — Chrome yellow blotched crimson.

Beauty — Scarlet splashed canary.

Bronze — Burnt bronze color, dark leaved.

Chameleon — Flowers of quite distinct coloring on one and the same plant

David Burpee — Velvety purple-scarlet flowers, foliage wavy emerald green.

Empress of India — Very dark leaves, crimson flowers.

Golden King — A golden yellow.

King of Tom Thumbs — Intense deep scarlet, dark foliage.

Laciniatum Mixed — The flowers are deeply lacinated and appear in many attractive colors.

Lady Bird — Orange, striped bright scarlet.
Pearl — Creamy white.
Ruby King — Ruby red, dark leaved.
Yellow.

Golden Cloth — The foliage is of bright yellow, while the flowers are intense scarlet.

Ivy Leaved Mixed — Deep green leaves of distinctive ivy form. The flowers are beautifully fringed at the edge of the petals and at the throat.

Queen of Tom Thumbs, Mixed.

Spencer, Mixed — The curly foliage is very unique and the flowers appear in many bright colors.

Dwarf Mixed.

Price, any of above packets, 5 cents; ounce 15 cents

Lobb's Nasturtiums

6 Feet

This class has intensely brilliant colors and flowers, which are a trifle smaller than those of other sorts.

Black Prince — Velvety black flowers, dark foliage.

Blushing Beauty — Ivy leaved. Flowers soft yellow, spotted with terra cotta.

Cardinal — Scarlet flowers, dark foliage.

Firefly — Foliage rich and dark, flowers rosy salmon underlaid with bright golden yellow

Flamingo — Magnificent lacinated orange flowers.

King of the Blacks — Black-red, dark leaves.

Queen Emma — Variegated leaves, deep scarlet flowers.

Queen of the Morning — Variegated leaves, flowers aurora colored.

Virchow (Rose Queen) — The best pink.

Price, each of the above, packets, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Lobb's Mixed — 1 ounce, 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Tall Type

Green and Dark-Leaved Varieties

Emperor of India — Very dark foliage Rich, deep scarlet flowers.

Twilight — Yellow, marbled salmon rose

Vesuvius — Salmon rose, dark leaved.

Von Moltke — Ruby red.

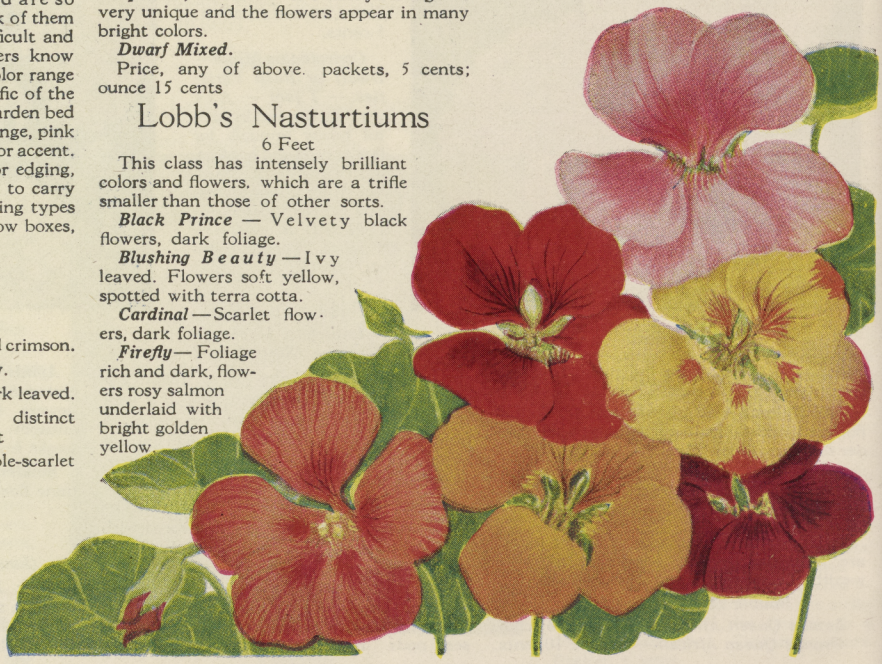
Price, each of the above, packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Tall Mixed

All sorts. 1 pound, $1.00; ¼ pound, 30 cents; 1 ounce, 10 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Variegated-Leaved Varieties — Many colors mixed. Packet, 5 cents.

Ivy-leaved Tall Mixed — packet, 10 cents



Dwarf Nasturtiums



Pansies

Pansies like cool weather, and the best way to grow them in the north is to start them in the late summer and carry the plants over the winter in a cold frame. The plants will then come into flower with the first tulips. The violas will live over winter with a heavy mulch for protection, and are splendid for bedding.

Mixed — Packet, 5 cents.

Boulogne Giant Mixture — The flowers are of the largest size, great substance, fine form and are borne on particularly strong stems. They are mostly 3 and 5 blotched delicately veined. Packet, 100 seeds, 50 cents.

Cassiers 3 and 5 Blotched Mixed — Mostly fight shades with dark blotches ⅛ ounce 60 cents; packet 20 cents

Best Giant Mixture — It includes the rich est reds, coppers and bronzes, together with the most delicate rose-pink shadings; 1 packet, 15 cents.

Masterpiece (New Giant Curled or Spencer Pansies) — The petals are crimped and curled so the flowers appear double. Packet 25 cents.

Mixture of Orchid Flowered Varieties — Including only pretty tints and combinations of cream, primrose, and pale mauve, the flowers being exquisitely frilled and veined in contrasting colors. Packet, 15 cents.

Paris Market — An improved strain of Trimardeau, with better flowers and more compact habit. ⅛ ounce, 40 cents; packet, 10 cents.

Pretiosa — Each petal has a large blotch of deep violet on crimson background, with white edge. Packet, 15 cents.

Rosy Morn — A bright purplish crimson margined with a clear white edge. Packet, 15 cents.

Ruby Red — Packet, 15 cents

Violet Blue — A very pleasing shade Packet, 15 cents.

Pure White — Pure white without blotches. Packet, 15 cents.

Pure Yellow — Golden yellow without blotches. Packet, 15 cents.

Bedding Mixed — Great diversity of colors, free flowering, blossoms slightly smaller than the Giant sorts. ⅛ ounce, 40 cents; packet, 10 cents.

Mignonette

(Reseda) 6 to 12 Inches

No garden is complete without this fragrant plant of unassuming mien. One of the principal uses is for cutting purposes and combining in bouquets with other more pretentious blossoms without its delicate odor.

Grandiflora — Large flowered. 1 ounce, 20 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Machet — It is the best Mignonette for all purposes, either outside or inside. It is an ever-bloomer, the flowers lasting until late in the fall. ¼ ounce, 25 cents; packet, 10 cents.

Mixed — Many shades and types. Packet, 5 cents.

Mirabilis

(Marvel of Peru or Four O'Clocks) 2 Feet

This is another good old-fashioned flower of bushy habit, bearing hundreds of flowers during the season, of white, yellow, crimson and violet.

Mixed, all sorts and colors — ¼ pound, 40 cents; 1 ounce, 15 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Dwarf Mixed — 12 in packet 5 cents.

Sweet-Scented (Longiflora Alba) — White. Packet, 5 cents.

Myosotis

(Forget-Me-Not)

They are considered among the best spring flowers and grouped with Pansies and Daisies the most lovely combinations may be obtained. Respond to good treatment and flourishes in shady, moist situations.

Alpestris Blue — Trailing habit. Packet, 5 cents.

Alba — White. Packet, 5 cents.

Rosea — Pink. Packet, 5 cents.

Eliza Fonrobert — Flowers large, sky blue, with clearly defined white eye. Packet, 10 cents.



Nicotiana—See Page 31

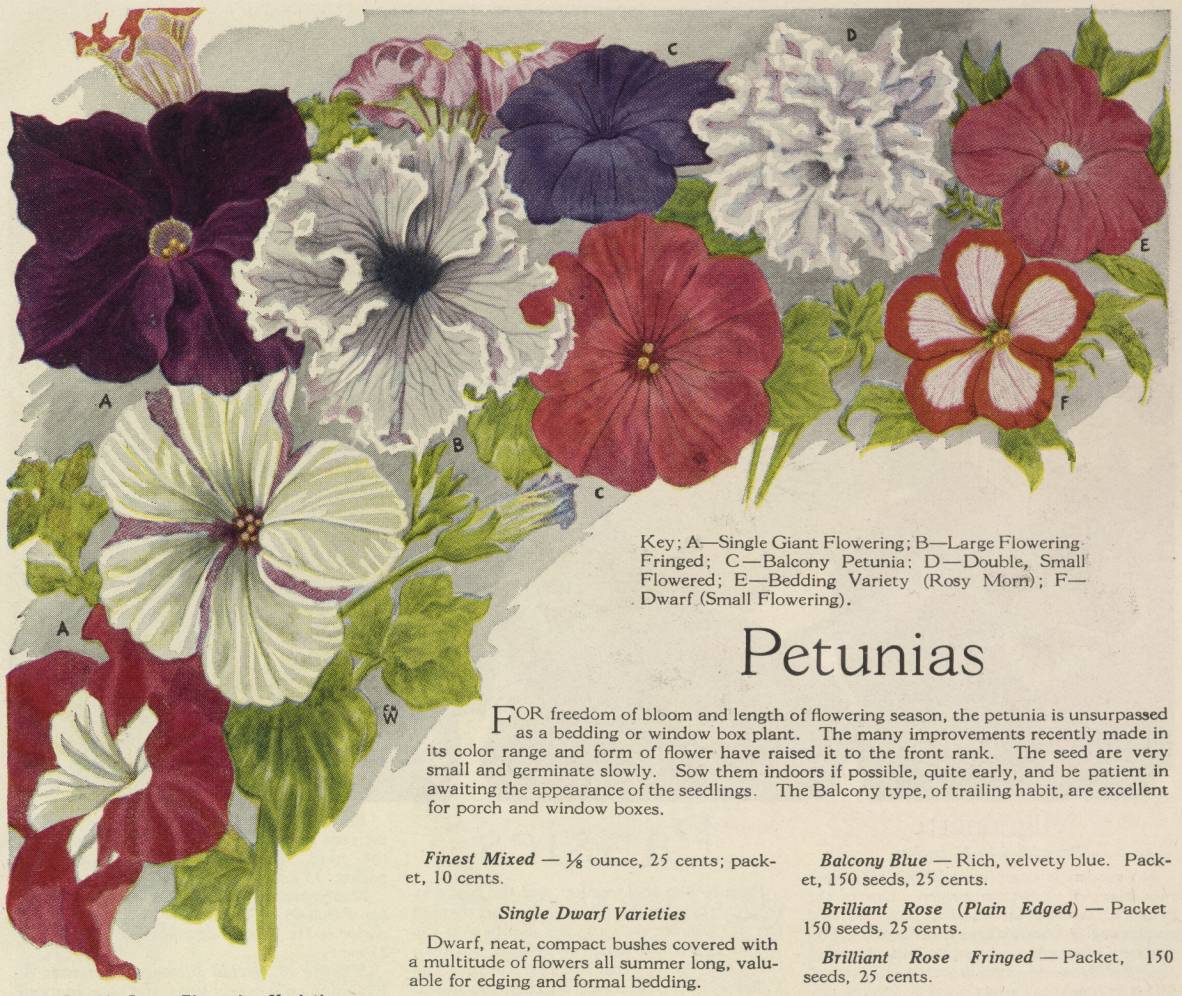
Viola Cornuta

(Tufted Pansies) 3-6 Inches

Flowers all summer from seed sown in early spring, and are valuable for edging beds and borders. Require protection during winter.

Scotch Pansies — Produce flowers with "faces;" the colors range from pale lavender to deep rich purple, many charming intermediate shades. Packet, 25 cents

Cornuta Mixed — Packet, 10 cents.



Key; A—Single Giant Flowering; B—Large Flowering Fringed; C—Balcony Petunia; D—Double, Small Flowered; E—Bedding Variety (Rosy Morn); F—Dwarf (Small Flowering).

Petunias

FOR freedom of bloom and length of flowering season, the petunia is unsurpassed as a bedding or window box plant. The many improvements recently made in its color range and form of flower have raised it to the front rank. The seed are very small and germinate slowly. Sow them indoors if possible, quite early, and be patient in awaiting the appearance of the seedlings. The Balcony type, of trailing habit, are excellent for porch and window boxes.

Double Large Flowering Varieties

Mixture of Double Petunias — This mixture of the best large flowering and fringed double petunias will produce from 20 to 30 per cent of doubles, while the remainder will be choice, large single flowers. The weaker seedlings should be carefully saved, as those invariably produce the finest double flowers. Packet, 200 seeds, 30 cents.

Double Small Flowered Mixed — The flowers of this strain are smaller than those of the above types, but they are produced in greater profusion. Packet, 300 seeds, 25 cents.

Single Small Flowering Varieties 1½ Feet

Alba — Pure white. Packet, 5 cents.

Carmine Rose — Packet, 5 cents.

Countess of Ellesmere — Rose with white throat. Packet, 5 cents.

General Dodds — Blood-red. Packet, 5 cents.

Howard's Star — A beautiful free-flowering strain, color crimson-maroon with a clearly defined five-pointed star of blushing white. For bedding, baskets, vases, etc., this is exceptionally fine. Packet, 10 cents.

Inimitable — Blotched and striped. Packet, 5 cents.

Violacea — Violet blue. Packet, 10 cents.

Venosa — Light red veined. Packet, 5 cents

Finest Mixed — ⅛ ounce, 25 cents; packet, 10 cents.

Single Dwarf Varieties

Dwarf, neat, compact bushes covered with a multitude of flowers all summer long, valuable for edging and formal bedding.

Carmen Sylva — Baby blue with white throat. Packet, 10 cents.

Improved Rosy Morn — The plants are bushy and compact, the medium size flowers, produced in great abundance throughout the entire summer and fall are of a most pleasing clear pink, contrasted by a broad white throat. A splendid sort for porch boxes, pots, and beds. Packet, 300 seeds, 25 cents.

Norma — Blue with white star. Packet, 10 cents.

Dwarf Inimitable — Regular white stars on deep old rose ground. Very effective in masses. Packet, 10 cents.

Snowball — A fine compact sort, producing its pure satiny-white flowers throughout the entire season. Packet, 15 cents.

Mixture of Dwarf Small Flowering Varieties — Includes all the above and many others and will furnish an unending supply of flowers in a bewildering combination of colors as long as the summer lasts. ⅛ ounce, 40 cents; packet, 10 cents.

Large Single Flowering Varieties

The flowers of this type average 3 to 4 inches in diameter.

Balcony Queen — Rich, velvety violet with white blotches. Packet, 150 seeds, 25 cents

Balcony White — A beautiful trailing variety. Packet, 15 cents.

Balcony Blue — Rich, velvety blue. Packet, 150 seeds, 25 cents.

Brilliant Rose (Plain Edged) — Packet 150 seeds, 25 cents.

Brilliant Rose Fringed — Packet, 150 seeds, 25 cents.

White — Packet, 150 seeds, 20 cents.

Royal Purple — This makes a beautiful combination if planted with the preceding. Packet, 150 seeds, 20 cents.

Large Flowering Fringed Mixed — A superb strain of elegant, finely fringed flowers, measuring over 4 inches in diameter; remarkable variety of color. Packet, 200 seeds, 15 cents.

Single Giant Flowering Varieties

The flowers of this strain average 5 to 7 inches across and are wonderful.

Giants of California Mixed — The flowers are very large and the colors embrace every conceivable shade of crimson, white, violet, lavender, etc. Packet, 200 seeds, 15 cents.

Giant Empress — Lilac blue with purple veins.

Giant White — With yellow throat.

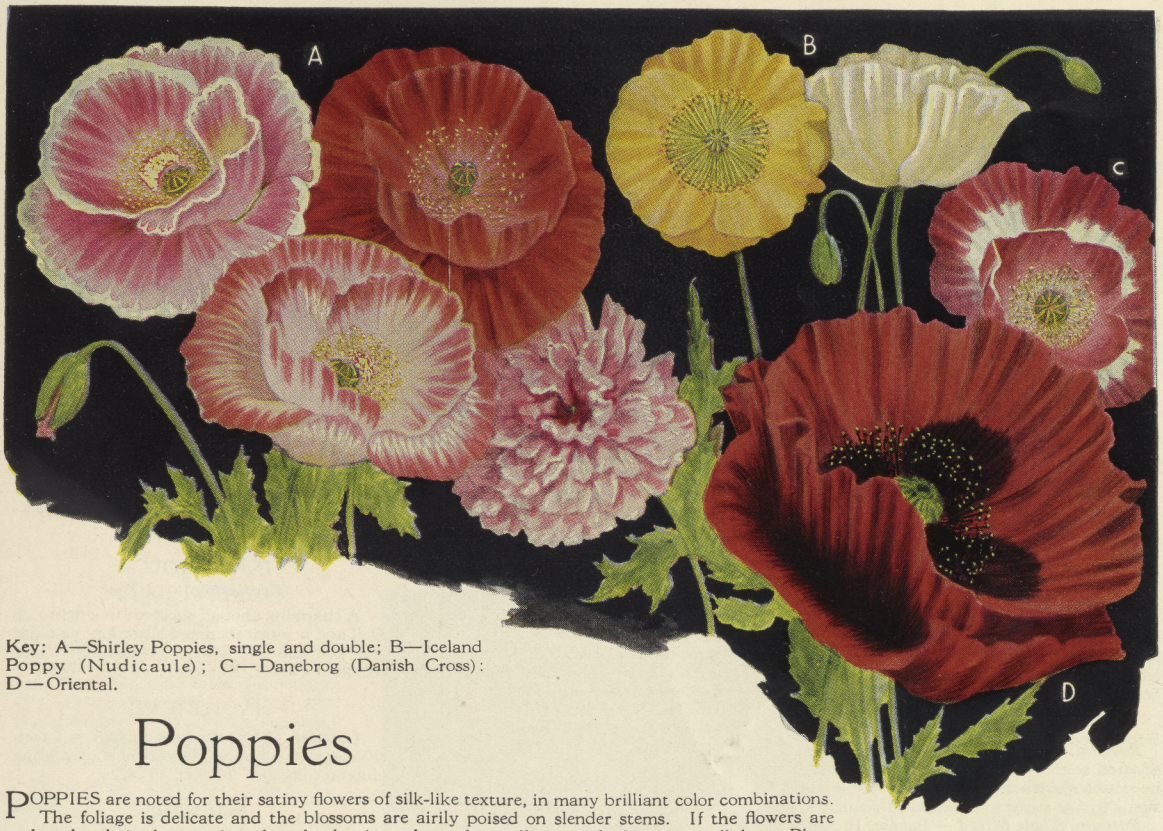
Giant Silvery Rose — New.

Giant Rose — Very pretty,

Giant Black Prince — Darkest.

Each of the above, packets, 150 seeds, 25 cents.

Triumph of the Giants — The finest strain of single large-flowering Petunias; the flowers often measure 7 inches across. Packet, 250 seeds, 35 cents.



Key: A—Shirley Poppies, single and double; B—Iceland Poppy (Nudicaule); C—Danebrog (Danish Cross): D—Oriental.

Poppies

POPPIES are noted for their satiny flowers of silk-like texture, in many brilliant color combinations. The foliage is delicate and the blossoms are airily poised on slender stems. If the flowers are gathered early in the morning when the dew is on them, they will remain fresh in water all day. Plant the seed in succession two weeks apart for a continuous bloom all summer. Mix seed with sand before sowing so as to distribute the seed thinly and evenly.

Single Annual Poppies

Admiral — Glistening white, with a broad margin of brilliant scarlet. Packet, 10 cents.

Bride — Very large pure white, perfectly formed flowers. Packet, 5 cents.

Danebrog or Danish Flag — Brilliant scarlet flowers, with a silvery spot on each petal, forming a white cross. Packet, 5 cents.

Flanders Poppy — Vivid scarlet-red. This flower has in the minds of men been associated for over two hundred years with the battlefields of Flanders. Was the first official flower of the American Legion. ½ ounce, 35 cents; packet, 10 cents.

Hansa — The flowers have a pure white ground color, passing towards the finely slitted edge to a deep crimson. Packet, 5 cents.

King Edward — Flowers deep scarlet, shaded crimson, with a large black blotch at the base of each petal. Packet, 5 cents.

Mephisto — Scarlet with black spots. Packet, 10 cents.

Persian (Laevigatum or Firedragon) — Dark scarlet, black spots. Packet, 5 cents.

Tulip (Glaucum) — Large tulip-shaped flowers of dazzling scarlet; not unlike a Scarlet von Thol Tulip. Packet, 10 cents.

Umbrosum — Rich vermilion flowers with a shining black spot on each petal. Packet, 5 cents.

Shirley Poppies

Silk or Ghost; have beautiful satiny flowers of various colors, all with white centers, which makes the plants very attractive. Foliage is hairy and finely cut.

Blue Shirley — Various shades of blue. Packet, 15 cents.

Rose Shirley — Shades of rose and pink. Packet, 15 cents.

Shirley Mixed — Beautiful shades in delicate shades of rose, apricot, salmon-pink, and blush to growing crimson with a sprinkling of blues. Ounce, 30 cents; packet, 10 cents.

Miss Sherwood — Flowers shining, satiny white, the half of the corolla being a silky chamois rose. Packet, 5 cents.

Eldorado — 2 feet. The flowers are large, single, semi-double and double, and contain magnificent shades of soft salmon, orange, orange scarlet, pink, rose and white, without any dark markings whatever. The substance of the petals in some of the lighter shades is as delicate as China silk. Packet, 10 cents.

Eldorado Salmon Shades — 2 feet. The introducer made a selection of these most popular shades and these will especially appeal to those admiring pastel shades in flowers. Packet, 15 cents.

Single Mixed — Ounce, 20 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Mixture Single Poppies — This mixture includes all the above choice Poppies and many other kinds not listed. 1 ounce, 25 cents; packet, 10 cents.

Double Annual Poppies

American Flag — Flowers very large, snow white, scarlet bordered. Packet, 5 cents.

Fairy Blush — The flowers have the effect of large feathery balls, overcast with a rosy shade. Packet, 10 cents.

Giant Double Pure White — Packet, 10 cents.

Giant Double Pale Yellow — Packet, 10 cents.

Giant Double Pink — Packet, 10 cents.

Giant Double Cardinal Red — Packet, 10 cents.

Giant Double Lilac — Packet, 10 cents.

Iceland Poppies

Nudicaule — 15 inch. Mixed. Elegant free flowering plants bearing flowers in abundance all summer. Packet, 10 cents

Nudicaule yellow, orange, white. Each color, packet, 10 cents.

Oriental Poppy

For gorgeous coloring the Oriental Poppies have few rivals among hardy plants. They produce magnificent effect in shrubberies and herbaceous borders, while for cutting they are invaluable. 3 feet.

Annual Oriental — A new strain of the Oriental Poppy, which will bloom the first year, if sown early. Packet, 25 cents.

Princess Victoria Louise — Large flower, soft lilac rose color. Packet, 15 cents.

Oriental Red — Very striking color. Packet, 10 cents.

Oriental Hybrids, Mixed — Packet, 10 cents.

Portulaca

(Rose Moss) 6 Inches

This plant will grow and bloom profusely in dry, hot situation, where almost any other plant would soon die. Easily transplanted.

Large Flowering Single — White, yellow, pink, striped, scarlet, mixed. Each of the above, packet, 5 cents.

Large Flowering Double — White, yellow, pink and scarlet. Each of the above, packet, 10 cents.

Double Good Mixture — ⅛ ounce, 30 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Best Double Mixture — ⅛ ounce, 50 cents; packet, 10 cents.



Pyrethrum

Pyrethrum

(*Painted Daisy*)

One of the most valuable of our early summer flowers. Charming color, and wonderful lasting properties as a cut flower; flowers in May and June, and frequently in August and September; in all shades of rose and pink.

Perennials

Roseum, Double Mixed — Extra choice, selected seed. Only a small percentage will be double, balance will be semi-double and single in fine variety. Packet, 25 cents.

Roseum, Single Mixed — Packet, 10 cents.

Roseum Hybridum Grandiflorum. Single Mixed — Packet, 15 cents.

Annual

Aureum (***Golden Feather***)—6 inches. One of the best plants for edging, grown for its beautiful yellow foliage. Most successfully treated as an annual. Packet, 10 cents.

Passiflora

Coerulea Grandiflora (***Passion Flower***) — 15 feet. ***Southern Beauty***. A beautiful vine for greenhouse and window. Packet, 10 cents.

Physalis

Franchetti (***Chinese Lantern Plant***) — 1½ feet. Flowers yellow with dark center. Produces balloon-like husks, which turn bright red when ripe and resemble Chinese paper lanterns. Packet, 10 cents.

Pennisetum

Longistylum. — 2½ feet. An Abyssinian grass with long, feathery, bearded bristles. Packet, 10 cents.

Rueppelianum — The spikes are longer and more graceful. Used to border canna beds. Packet, 10 cents.

Polemonium

(*Jacob's Ladder*)

Coeruleum (***Greek Valerian***) — 2 feet. Beautiful sky-blue spikes. Packet, 10 cents.

Grandiflorum Album — Pure white. Packet, 10 cents.

Primula Chinensis

(*Chinese Primrose*)

This is one of the most charming winter flowering house plants. The flowers are remarkable, not only for size, beauty and brilliancy of the colors, but for the great substance of the petals.

Good mixture of single varieties, packet, 15 cents.

Malacoides — 10 inches. The flowers are of a delicate shade of lavender, produced in whorls on tall graceful spikes in great profusion. Packet, 25 cents.

Forbesi (***Baby Primrose***) — 10 inches. The flowers are very graceful, of the most pleasing rose color with yellow eyes and are borne on erect stems. Packet, 15 cents.

Primula Obconica — This is one of the most beautiful Primulas for pot culture and also succeeds well in the open border during the summer.

Obconica Grandiflora Mixed — Good mixture. Packet, 200 seeds, 15 cents.

Gigantea Mixed — Packet, 200 seeds, 25 cents.

Perennials

These Hardy Primroses are among our most delightful spring flowers. They require a partially shaded location.

Auricula — 6 inch. Flowers in early spring in colors of yellow, brown and red. Packet, 10 cents.

Japonica Mixed — Packet, 15 cents.

Veris (***Elatior***) — The pale yellow Oxlip, bearing flowers in umbels Packet, 10 cents.

Grandiflora — An extra choice large-flowered mixed strain. Packet, 20 cents.

Rudbeckia

(*Cone Flower*)

Bicolor Superba — 2 feet. Annual. Produces an abundance of bright yellow flowers with brown central disc; fine for cutting. Packet, 10 cents.

Perennials

The Perennial Rudbeckias are very decorative plants for shrubberies, flower borders or side of carriage drives, thriving in any good garden soil.

Fulgida — Yellow. Packet, 10 cents.

Large Flowered Yellow — Packet, 10 cents.

Newmanii — 3 feet. Rich golden yellow with central black disc. Packet, 10 cents.

Purpurea Grandiflora, Syn., Echinacea Purpurea (***Purple Cone Flower***) — 3 feet. September; large handsome crimson-purple flowers with dark central disc. Packet, 10 cents

Phlox Drummondi

The Phloxes are the showiest and most easily raised of all Annuals. All the tints of the rainbow are represented with all possible variations of stripes, veins and eyes of contrasting shades. Seed should be sown in the ground as soon as danger of frost is over and in a few weeks the beds are a blaze of glory.

Grandiflora Varieties — 1 Foot

This section has beautiful, round-petaled flowers which overlap each other.

Alba — Pure white

Atro-purpurea — Black brown.

Brilliant — Rose with dark eye

Carnea — Flesh color.

Chamois Rose.

Coccinea — Fiery scarlet.

Coerulea Striata — Blue striped.

Crown Prince — Salmony scarlet.

Isabellina — Yellow

Kermesina Splendens — Vivid crimson with white eye.

Gold Star — Pink with gold star.

Rosea — Pink.

Violet.

Each of the above, packet, 10 cents.

Drummondi Mixed — Good mixture, ¼ ounce, 25 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Cuspidata Mixed — Mixture of star-shaped flowers. Packet, 10 cents

Semi-Double Varieties Mixed. Packet, 15 cents

Nana Compacta Dwarf — 8 Inch

These are much superior to the other Phloxes for ribbon bedding or borders. The plants are very symmetrical in neat, little bushes, covered with flowers during the whole summer and fall.

Fireball — Blood-red. Packet, 15 cents.

Chamois Rose — Packet. 10 cents.

Snowball — Pure white. Packet, 15 cents

Isabellina — Yellow. Packet, 10 cents.

Sky-blue with White Eye — Packet, 15 cents.

Salmon-Pink — Packet, 15 cents.

Nana Compacta, Mixed, all colors — Packet, 10 cents

Rhodanthe

(*Everlasting*) — *1 Foot*

A charming annual; succeeds in a light rich soil and a warm sheltered situation; valuable for pot culture; flowers everlasting; mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

Romneya

Coulteri (***California Tree Poppy***) — 5 feet Flowers all summer. Beautiful snowy white fragrant flowers. Packet, 15 cents.

Ricinus

(*Castor Bean*)

Stately, strong growing plants, with very ornamental foliage, well adapted as center plants of groups of Cannas, Dahlias, etc.

Cambodgensis — 6 to 8 feet. Large palm-like leaves of darkest maroon; stalk nearly black. 1 ounce, 20 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Panormitanus — 8 to 10 feet. Huge leaves of a peculiar old bronze shade; stems blue powdered. 1 ounce, 25 cents; packet, 10 cents.

Zanzibariensis Mixed — 10 to 12 feet. The ornamental leaves, beautifully lobed, are 2½ to 4 feet across. Each plant makes a perfect pyramid of foliage. 1 ounce, 15 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Mixed — Many sorts. 1 ounce, 15 cents; packet, 5 cents.



Phlox Drummondi



Salpiglossis

Salpiglossis

2½ Feet

Undoubtedly one of the most attractive annuals and should be in every garden. Each flower is veined with a glint of gold. The Salpiglossis is deservedly known as the Orchid of Hardy Annuals.

Bright crimson, Faust black, pink, velvety violet, golden yellow.

Each of the above, per packet, 15 cents.

Mixed — Good quality. Packet, 5 cents.

Emperor Mixed — Large improved strain, complete range of colors. Packet, 10 cents.

Scabiosa

(Mourning Bride) 2½ Feet

Commonly known as the Pincushion Plant. The flower stems are long and the blossoms keep well in water. The soft shades predominate. When given plenty of room and the seed vessels are kept regularly picked off, it will last through the whole summer.

Large Flowering Double

Snowball, golden yellow, flesh, fiery scarlet, azure fairy, cherry red, black prince, rose.

Each of the above, per packet, 10 cents; any 3 packets for 25 cents.

Mixed — The above and others. Packet, 5 cents.

Schizanthus

This is one of the daintiest of annuals. The seed germinates readily and in a few weeks the plant is a mass of small but bright flowers in a bewildering range of colors, all blotched and marked in contrasting shades

Grandiflorus, Garaway's Hybrids — A grand strain bearing a profusion of large flowers, all with handsome markings on a white, buff, brilliant rose, rich blue or purple ground. Packet, 25 cents.

Wisetonensis — 1½ feet. Profusion of flowers varying from almost white with yellow eye to a brilliant rose with bronzy brown center. Packet, 15 cents.

Mixed, all colors — ¼ ounce, 15 cents, packet, 5 cents.

Stocks

(Large Flowering)

The Stocks represent all the desirable qualities of a flower. The plants have good habit, fine, dull or glossy leaves. The flowers appear on long, stiff stalks like small rosettes, are exceedingly fragrant and range through a most complete scale of all the soft and distinct shades.

10 Weeks — 1 Foot

White, canary yellow, flesh, rose pink, crimson, light blue, mauve (water blue), dark blue. mixed.

Each of the above, packet, 10 cents; any 3 packets for 25 cents.

Giant Perfection "Cut and Come Again" — 1½ Feet

Useful for outdoor bedding as well as for pots or cut-flower. They throw out numerous side branches, all bearing very double, fragrant flowers.



Scabiosa

White, canary yellow, pink, old rose improved, scarlet, light blue, dark blue, mixed.

Each of the above, packet, 10 cents.

Bismarck — 2½ Feet

If sufficient room is given, the plants develop to enormous dimensions, forming magnificent bushes, with long and large flower stalks. Blooms after the ten weeks stocks have ceased.

White, lilac, rose, gold ball, blood-red, mixed.

Each of the above, packet, 15 cents.

Emperor or Winter — 2 Feet

These are useful in planting in California and the South, outdoors.

Large Flowering White Lady — White. Packet, 15 cents.

Empress Elizabeth — Brilliant carmine rose. Packet, 15 cents.

Winter Stocks Mixed — Packet, 15 cents.

Sweet William

(Dianthus Barbatus)

The varieties offered are an improvement on the old-fashioned kinds. Sweet Williams look well in solid beds of masses and require a good, rich, well manured soil to grow them to perfection, excellent border plants and fine for cut flowers. Plants grow 18 to 24 inches high.

Single Varieties

Scarlet Beauty — A charming and distinct color. Packet, 15 cents.

Copper Red — A new and rich color. Packet, 15 cents.

Diadematus — One of the prettiest; flowers rose, spotted and sprinkled with white Packet, 10 cents.

Johnson's Giants — The range of color includes shades which are not to be found in other strains, and the peculiar and delicate markings on the flowers are most attractive. Packet, 15 cents.

Nigrescens — Almost black. Packet, 10 cents.

Pink Beauty — (Newport pink). Packet, 10 cents.

Albus — White. Packet, 10 cents.

Atro-sanguineus — Blood-red. Packet, 10 cents.

Roseus — Pink. Packet, 10 cents.

Single Mixed — Packet, 5 cents.

Single Giant-Flowered Mixed — Packet, 10 cents.

Double Varieties

White — Packet, 10 cents.

Rose — Packet, 10 cents.

Blood-red — Packet, 10 cents.

Mixed — Packet, 10 cents.

Double Giant-Flowered Mixed —Packet, 15 cents.

Silene

1½ Feet

Armeria Mixed (Catchfly) — A very showy early flowering hardy annual, bearing in quantity, heads of beautiful white, pink and red flowers. Packet, 5 cents



Sweet Williams



Salvia Splendens

Salvia Splendens

(Scarlet Sage)

The Salvia Splendens is a standard bedding plant that keeps the garden bright with color until late in autumn. This plant lends itself to many uses; it makes a good pot plant, does well in window boxes, and is useful for cutting. Its best use, however, is as a hedge or border plant, for brilliant color effect.

America, or Globe of Fire — This is the freest and most continuous bloomer; also the most uniform in habit of growth, which makes it particularly valuable for bedding or planting in lines. Packet, 25 cents.

Ostrich Plume — 2 feet. Flowers bright scarlet, and instead of each stem having but one flower spike they produce a cluster not unlike a Celosia. It is quite distinct and comes true from seed. Packet, 25 cents.

Fireball — 1½ feet. The bushy plant is covered with a great number of flower spikes of the most fiery scarlet. The plants branch freely, the side shoots often producing 4 to 6 flowering spikes. Packet, 15 cents.

Clara Bedman or Bonfire — 2 feet. The spikes grow erect and stand clear above the foliage. The plants form handsome globular bushes. Packet, 10 cents.

Maroon Prince — 2 feet. Particularly rich and royal color. A purple violet with a velvety sheen. Packet, 15 cents.

Zurich — Early. The plants are dwarf and compact with large brilliant flower spikes. Packet, 15 cents.

Mixed — The above sorts and others. Packet, 10 cents.

Statice

Russian (Suworowi) — 1 Foot. Flowers bright rose color; valuable for winter bouquets. Packet, 15 cents.

Bonduelli — Producing numerous heads of bright yellow flowers, valuable for drying, very attractive. Packet, 10 cents.

Sinuata Blue — Forming pretty rosettes of foliage from which rise branching flower stems 2½ feet high, light to dark lavender flowers. Packet, 10 cents.

Sinuata Rosea.

Sinuata White — Each, packet, 10 cents.

Helianthus

(Sunflower)

These comprise plants of majestic growth and immense showy flowers, suitable for shrubberies, woodlands, wild gardens and sub-tropical gardening; the dwarfer kinds, with smaller flowers, are charming when grouped in mixed flower borders.

Annuals

Large Flowered Tall

Annuus Purpureus, Gaillardia-flowered or Red Sunflower — 4 to 8 feet. Some flowers of a rich chestnut-red color, others tipped with yellow and others slightly washed with red. Packet, 10 cents.

Argyrophyllus — 4 feet. Handsome silvery foliage, single bright yellow flowers enhanced by a black disk, perfect pyramidal growth. Packet, 5 cents.

Chrysanthemum Flowered Double — 6 feet. Golden yellow flowers. Packet, 10 cents.

Double Mixed—Packet, 5 cents.

Nanus Flore Pleno — 2½ feet. Double dwarf, beautiful for massing in beds. Packet 5 cents.

Russian Mammoth — Single, of gigantic dimensions. For larger amounts see Farm Seed pages. 1 ounce, 5 cents.

Mixture — Includes all the above of cucumerifolius varieties. ¼ ounce, 20 cents; packet, 10 cents.

Perennials

Hardy, perennial Sunflowers flourish splendidly in any garden, city or country. They are a beautiful race of sturdy, showy plants. invaluable for cutting, as they last so long in water.

Maximiliani — Small and graceful flowers of deep yellow on stems 2 to 4 feet long, blooming from August to October. Packet, 25 cents.

Perennial Varieties, Mixed — Packet, 15 cents.

Verbena

Verbena is one of the most popular garden annuals and lends itself willingly to many uses. The clusters of showy and often fragrant flowers are borne in constant succession from June until frost.

Hybrida

Defiance — An intense scarlet. Packet, 10 cents.

Dark Blue with White Eye — Packet, 10 cents.

Lutea — Yellow. Packet, 10 cents.



Sunflower



Verbena

Miniature-Flowered Sunflowers

The Helianthus cucumerifolius form spreading bushes with small graceful foliage and bear a multitude of small elegantly formed flowers, which are borne for a long time in succession.

Cucumerifolius — The first introduction of these charming small sunflowers; flowers rich golden yellow with brown-black center. Packet, 5 cents.

Stella — Large golden yellow petals; small, dark center. Packet, 5 cents.

Orion — Petals rolled, resembling Single Cactus Dahlia. Packet, 5 cents.

Double Hybrids — Double and semi-double flowers. Packet, 10 cents.

Liliput, Baby Sunflower — 6 to 8 inches. The plants are of a somewhat creeping growth, similar to those of Verbenas. Flowers are single, bright yellow, dark disc. Packet, 10 cents.

Striped — Mostly light colors with red and blue stripes. Packet, 10 cents.

White — Dense heads of finely shaped white flowers. Packet, 10 cents.

Mayflower — Various shades of pink. Packet, 10 cents.

Firefly — Intense red. Packet, 10 cents.

Purple Shades — Dark purple. Packet, 10 cents.

Mammoth Mixed — Producing in handsome umbels flowers of large size in beautiful shades of white, rose, scarlet, blue, purple. ¼ ounce, 40 cents; packet, 10 cents.

Hybrida Gigantea — A wonderful mixture of large flowering varieties. The flowers are, as the name indicates, gigantic, and with white eye, the reds particularly attractive. Packet, 15 cents.

Dwarf Mixed — 6 inch. Good for edging, making an even carpet of blossoms and leaves. Packet, 15 cents.

Citriodora (Lemon Scented Verbena) — An old favorite with fragrant evergreen leaves. It is a low-growing tender plant and may be grown in the garden in summer and in pots in winter, and the leaves dried and laid among linens. Packet, 10 cents.



Spencer Flowering Sweet Peas

Sweet Peas

SWEET PEAS possess the delicacy of color and petalage of the orchid; and are easy to grow wherever rich soil, and cool, moist weather can be given them. They must be sown early, and deeply, and be given room. Do not crowd them. Hot, dry weather will end their flowering, but they are unsurpassed in their season.

Butterfly or Spencer Varieties

Spencer Varieties Mixed — Special — This mixture is made from named sorts of the late flowering or spencer varieties and a few of the early flowering ruffled. The result will be a gorgeous display of wonderful blossoms for a long period of time. Per packet, 10 cents.

Agricola — Fine large white slightly flushed lilac. Per packet, 10 cents.

Alexander Malcolm — Fine cerise toned orange scarlet. Per packet, 10 cents.

America — Carmine stripe on white. Per packet, 10 cents.

Appleblossom — Standard rose, showing veins of deeper rose, wings light carmine, the whole color overspreads on primrose. Per packet, 10 cents.

Aurora — Orange rose striped on white. Per packet, 10 cents.

Blanche Ferry — Standard bright carmine rose and wings white, suffused and tinted with light pink. Per packet, 10 cents.

Blue Monarch — Dark blue. Per packet 10 cents.

Bolton's Orange — Rich orange salmon self. Per packet, 10 cents.

Constance Hinton — Of enormous size. The best white for outdoor planting. Per packet, 10 cents.

Countess Spencer — Clear pink deepening somewhat towards the edge. Per packet, 10 cents.

Dobbie's Cream — Deep cream or primrose. Per packet, 10 cents.

Edith Taylor — Bright salmon rose self. A new shade between salmon and shell pink. Per packet, 10 cents.

Elfrida Pearson — Large deep blush waved buds and young flowers having a bronze sheen. Per packet, 10 cents.

Empress Eugenie — Soft lavender flake on white. Per packet, 10 cents.

Fiery Cross — A new shade of red, Turkey or military red. Per packet, 10 cents.

Florence Nightingale — Lavender. Per packet, 10 cents.

George Herbert — Bright rosy carmine Per packet, 10 cents.

Helen Pierce — White marbled and veined blue. Per packet, 10 cents.

Hercules — A rich pink flower, waved. Per packet, 10 cents.

Illuminator — Bright salmon, cerise sparkling with orange. Per packet, 10 cents

Jean Ireland — Beautiful cream color edged with deep pink. Per packet, 10 cents.

King Edward VII — Rich waved crimson. Per packet, 10 cents.

King Manoel — Giant chocolate maroon self. Per packet, 10 cents.

King Mauve — Mauve self. Per packet, 10 cents.

Loyalty — Blue striped waved. Per packet, 10 cents.

Mascot's White — A large waved white of good substance. Per packet, 25 cents.

Masterpiece — Clear lavender self, slightly flushed rose on standard. Per packet, 10 cents

Mrs. Cuthbertson — Standard is light rose pink, wings white flushed pale rose pink. Per packet, 10 cents.

Mrs. Hugh Dickson — A pale salmon pink on cream ground, strong grower. Per packet, 10 cents.

Mrs. W. J. Unwin — White ground, glowing orange scarlet flakes and stripes Per packet 10 cents.

New Buttercup — A deep cream. Per packet, 10 cents.

New Miriam Beaver — Soft shell salmon pink on cream ground lightly overlaid with soft hydrangea pink. Per packet, 10 cents.

R, F. Felton — The best lavender. Per packet, 10 cents.

Rosabelle — A very large bright waved rose. Per packet, 10 cents.

Royal Purple — The best purple. Per packet, 10 cents.

Senator — Claret and chocolate stripe on light heliotrope ground. Per packet, 10 cents.

Stirling Stent — A bright salmon colored flower. Per packet, 10 cents.



Zinnias

THE most gorgeous annuals with a wonderful range of color. Beautiful old rose, dainty cream, striking red and brilliant yellow flowers of velvety texture, extremely double with long stems and good keeping qualities, make this old-fashioned flower a joy in the garden. The Colossal produce such enormous blooms they appear as greenhouse Chrysanthemums that have mistaken their time and place of flowering. If you plant but one annual, plant this. The plants may be taken up when in full bloom and transplanted without any visible effect.

Dahlia Flowered

The plants of this new race are very sturdy and produce many flowers with stout stems. In formation the broad petals are closely imbricated, sometimes seeming almost to be piled one upon the other. The flowers often measure 4 inches in depth and 6 to 8 inches in diameter. In general appearance, the flowers compare with the Show Dahlias.

Dream — Deep lavender. Packet, 25 cents.

Old Rose — Art shade. Packet, 25 cents.

Exquisite — Light rose, center deep rose. Packet, 25 cents.

Golden State — Rich orange. Packet, 25 cents.

Scarlet Flame — Bright scarlet with blending of orange. Packet, 25 cents.

Monarch — Crimson giant. Packet, 25 cents.

Oriole — Orange and gold. Packet, 25 cents. Packet each above, 7 for $1.50.

Dahlia Flowered, Mixed — All the above and others. Packet, 25 cents; 3 packets for 65 cents.

Elegans Fl. Pl. Double Flowered

2½ feet

Alba—White. Appleblossom; Packet, 10 cents. Burnt Orange; packet, 10 cents. Isabellina—A beautiful cream yellow; packet, 10 cents. Golden Yellow. Flesh Color. Rose Shades. Scarlet. Jacqueminot—Blood-red; packet, 10 cents. Violet. Zebra Striped—packet 10 cents. Lilac.

Each of above, except where noted, packet, 5 cents; any 3 5 cent packets, for 10 cents.

Double Good Mixed — ½ ounce, 25 cents; packet, 5 cents.

Giant Flowered or Colossal

3 feet

The flowers are of enormous size, thickly set with velvety petals. The plants are healthy, vigorous, branching freely, and make excellent material for grouping or cutting.

White, Cream, Buttercup (Deep Primrose), Apricot Yellow, Flesh Color, Salmon Shades, Shrimp Pink, Pink Shades, Golden Yellow, Sulphur Yellow, Orange, Scarlet, Violet, Purple.

Each of the above, packet, 10 cents; any 3 for 25 cents.

Colossal Zinnias, Mixed — The flowers are gigantic in size and deep and velvety in appearance, exhibiting all the new and interesting colors. ¼ ounce, 30 cents; packet, 10 cents.

Liliput Double

12 inches

The plants form handsome little bushes and fairly bristle with tiny, short-stemmed, very double flowers, hardly exceeding a daisy flower in size. Bloom all summer until late in the fall.

Scarlet Gem, packet 10 cents. White Gem, packet 10 cents. Golden Gem, packet 10 cents. Liliput Mixed, all colors, packet 10 cents.

Pumila Double

18 inches

Extra double flowers, produced on regular dwarf plants.

Snow Ball, packet 10 cents. Golden ball, packet, 10 cents. Pink Ball, packet 10 cents. Fire Ball, packet 10 cents. Old Rose, a very pleasing and charming shade, packet 10 cents.

Pumila, Mixed, all colors — Packet, 10 cents.

Red Riding Hood — 1 foot. Of compact form and covered the entire season with little button-like, intense scarlet flowers not over an inch across; as a border plant it is highly effective. Packet, 10 cents.

Mexicana Hybrida — 12 inches. Flowers the size of a large daisy, single, semi-double and double, and the colors are in the most unique, pleasing and numerous variations. Packet, 15 cents.

Mexicana Fl. Pl. — 15 inches. Double miniature Zinnia, flowers bright golden yellow, fine for edging. This plant deserves wide cultivation. Packet, 10 cents.



Perennial Flowering Plants

Achillea

(*Milfoil. Yarrow*)

The Pearl—June-August. White. 2 feet. 3 for 85c; dozen $2.50.

Alyssum

(*Madwort*)

Saxatile Compactum (*Gold Dust*)—May-June. Golden yellow. 1 foot. 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Anthemis

(*Marguerite*)

These Hardy Marguerites are most satisfactory perennials, succeeding in the poorest soil. The flowers are yellow.

Kelwayi—May-July. Yellow. 1 foot. 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Aquilegia

(*Columbine*)

The Columbine is one of the most beautiful hardy perennials, producing graceful spurred flowers on 2-foot stems. They are much prized for cut flower purposes, making dainty decorations. They are one of the most important of our early hardy flowers and should be grown in quantity, being easy to establish and thriving in almost any situation.

Long Spurred Mixed—June-August. Mixed. 1½ to 2 feet. 3 for $1.00; dozen, $2.50.

Aster

(*Hardy*)

Asters now fill a most important place in all hardy flower gardens, lighting up the borders and shrubberies with their masses and clouds of dainty and brightly colored blossoms throughout the autumn months up to November, when other flowers are scarce.

Novae Angliae—3 feet. September-October. Deep purplish blue. 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Novae Belgae Climax—October-November. Lavender blue. 5 feet. 3 for 85c; dozen, $2.50.

Climax White—October-November. Pure white. 5 feet. 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

St. Egwin—October-November. Pink. 2½-3 feet. 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Boltonia

(*False Chamomile*)

This aster-like hardy plant is useful for cutting, remaining in bloom a long time; requires good rich soil and an open situation in border or shrubbery.

Asteroides—July-October. White. 4 feet. 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Latisquama—Delicate pink. 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Buddleia

(*Butterfly Bush or Summer Lilac*)

A small shrub bearing exquisite tapering spikes of lilac mauve flowers; requires same protection as roses during winter. Plant in spring.

Variabilis Veitchiana—July-August. Mauve. 3 feet. 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Campanula

(*Bell Flower*)

A large beautiful and most important family for the flower garden. The dwarf species are charming for rock gardens, being, as a rule, not difficult to cultivate. The habit of the plant as a rule is compact, ranging from 18 to 24 inches in height. They are most effective when planted in the mixed borders near the early phloxes. The Persicifolia varieties are good perennial plants.

Calycanthema, Mixed (*Cup and Saucer*)—June-August. White. 1 foot. 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Medium, Mixed (*Canterbury Bell*)—June-August. 1 foot. 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Persicifolia, Mixed—3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50

Carnation

(*Hardy Carnation*)

Large double red and white flowers, produced in succession all summer. Make excellent beds and are valuable cut flowers.

Grenadin—Mixed. June-September. 1½ feet. 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Chrysanthemum

(*Hardy Daisy*)

Fine hardy border plants, their large daisy-like flowers being produced in great profusion. They are splendid for cut flower purposes, lasting well. King Edward VII is an extraordinary flower.

King Edward VII—June-July. White. 3 feet. 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Lacineatum—White comet, fringed. White petals. 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Coreopsis

(*Tickseed*)

One of the most popular hardy plants, the flowers are a rich golden yellow of a beautiful graceful form.

Lanceolata—May-October. Yellow. 2 feet. 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Delphinium

(*Perennial Larkspur*)

Few plants are so handsome in the garden as the perennial Larkspurs. There are many species in cultivation, but the most important are the tall hybrids, of which there are many varieties with a wonderful range of color. They are valuable for their great variety in height, varying from 1 to 6 feet, for their great variety in shades of color, varying from the palest lavender through every conceivable shade of blue to deep indigo. They thrive in almost any situation or soil and are easily increased, being perfectly hardy. A good, deep, rich soil will repay with larger and better flowers.

Belladonna—Sky blue. June-August. 3 feet. 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Formosum—July-September. Blue with white eye. 4 feet. 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50; per 100, $15.00.

Indigo (*New*)—4 feet. Pure indigo blue. 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50; per 100, $15.00.

Hybrids—This strain is specially grown. All inferior colors and types are discarded. Many of them are double flowered, and range in color from pale lavender to indigo blue 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Dianthus

(*Hardy Garden Pink*)

These very desirable sweet-scented, low-growing, early blooming and free flowering Hardy Garden Pinks are unequalled for the borders of beds, carriage drives, and the old-fashioned garden, and should be planted in quantity in any good garden soil with full sun and an open situation.

Special Mixture—May-October. 15 inches 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50

Daisy

(*Shasta*)

Alaska—2 feet. Wonderful show of large white flowers. Fine for cutting. Blooms all summer. 3 for 85 cents

Echinops

(*Globe Thistle*)

Handsome, strong-growing plants with thistle-like leaves and globe-shaped bristly flowers.

Ritro—3 feet. Metallic blue flower heads. 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Funkia

(Day Lily)

Very attractive plants with broad overlapping leaves of various markings; very ornamental, surmounted by dainty lily-like flowers in terminal racemes. Effective in front of shrubbery, under trees, or any shady position where they thrive best.

Lanceolata—August. Dark blue. 1 foot. 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Variegata—3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Gaillardia

(Blanket Flower)

Gaillardias are fine for bedding and borders, invaluable as a cut flower, remaining in bloom the entire summer.

Grandiflora Mixed—June-October. Mixed. 1½ feet. 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Gypsophila

Large graceful sprays of white flowers; splendid for cutting.

Paniculata (Baby's Breath)—July-August. White. 1½ feet. 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Helianthus

(Hardy Sunflower)

Hardy, perennial Sunflowers flourish splendidly in any garden, city or country. They are a beautiful race of sturdy, showy plants, invaluable for cutting, as they last so long in water.

Multiflorus Plenus (Dahlia Sunflower)—August-September. Double yellow. 5 feet. 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Heliopsis

A very brilliant border plant, resembling a double sunflower; flowers double yellow; an excellent cut-flower.

Gratissima—June-August. Double yellow. 2½ feet. 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Hemerocallis

(Yellow Day Lily)

These are among the finest plants for ordinary garden culture, as they will grow anywhere in either partial shade or full sun. The flowers are produced in spikes of from six to a dozen blooms, opening in succession, and are very useful when cut for indoor decoration. Good for borders, shrubberies, wild garden or naturalizing in grass.

Aureole—Orange shaded with crimson. 3 for 65 cents; dozen, $2.00.

Critrina—June-July. Pale citron yellow. 2 feet. 3 for 65 cents; dozen, $2.00.

Kwanso, fl. pl.—June-July. Coppery red, double. 3 feet. 3 for 65 cents; dozen, $1.75.

Mertensia

(Blue Bells or Virginian Cowslip)

A lovely plant for choice spots in borders, or rock gardens, preferring a southwest aspect; will thrive in any good soil and in the shade.

Virginica—May-June. Light blue. 18 inches. 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Papaver Nudicaule

(Iceland Poppy)

Elegant free flowering plants, bearing flowers in abundance all summer.

White, Yellow and Orange—3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.
flowers in abundance all summer.

White, Yellow and Orange—3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Mixed—3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Papaver Orientale

(Oriental Poppy)

For gorgeous coloring the Oriental Poppies have few rivals among hardy plants. They produce magnificent effect in shrubberies and herbaceous borders, while for cutting they are invaluable.

Royal Scarlet—3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Hardy Pinks

Mixed. Old fashioned clove pinks, hardy and prolific, ideal border plants. 3 for 65 cents; dozen, $2.00.

Hardy Phlox

(Phlox Decussata)

This is one of the most useful flowers for summer decorations, the colors varying from pure white to deep crimson. They are not at all particular as to soil, and are exceedingly hardy. To obtain good results it is wise to manure the soil well and give them a fairly open situation, and an occasional soaking with water during very dry weather. Once planted they require no further attention for several years, but it is advisable to renew them about every fifth year.

The flowering period is from the early part of July to the middle of September and they grow to heights varying from 1 to 3 and even 4 feet. If the first flower spikes are cut off as soon as over, and the plants are given a good soaking, a second crop of bloom extending until late in the fall may be expected.

Mixed—1 year field-grown plants of a choice mixture of colors. Unnamed varieties. Our selection. 3 for 55 cents; per dozen, $2.00.

Dwarf Phlox—These are remarkable for their dense prostrate habit and mass of bloom in spring and early summer. They are splendid subjects for the fronts of borders and graves. They are quite distinct from the phloxes offered on this page.

Subulata Alba—A compact mass of elegant prostrate foliage, dainty white flowers in May and June; height, 4 inches 3 for 85 cents; per dozen, $3.00.

Subulata Rosea—Same as above, but with dainty pink flowers. 3 for 85 cents; per dozen, $3.00.

Pyrethrum

(Painted Daisy)

These are of great value for cut flower purposes, lasting in water longer than any flower we know. They are perfectly hardy, delighting in a cool, moist soil.

Roseum, Single Mixed—June. 18 inches. 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Ranunculus

(Buttercup)

Acris is the well-known double yellow buttercup so effective either as a cut flower or grouped in the hardy borders. Repens is a showy plant bearing rosettes of double yellow button-like flowers during May and June. Likes a shady or partially shady situation in rich soil.

Acris, fl. pl. (True Buttercup)—May-June. Yellow. 2 feet. 3 for $1.00.

Rudbeckia

(Cone Flower)

The Rudbeckias are very decorative plants for shrubberies, flower borders or side of carriage drives, thriving in any good garden soil. Golden Glow is perhaps the best known kind, although they are all worthy of a trial, especially the Purpurea for its wine-red color.

Laciniata, fl. pl. (Golden Glow)—July-October. Yellow, 5-7 feet. 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Salvia

Beautiful plants, with long spikes of tubular blue flowers. Leaves of Officinalis used for seasonings and dressings. Pitcheri makes a grand showing in the fall and is without a doubt one of the best of all autumn blue flowers.

Officinalis (Common Sage)—3 for 65 cents; dozen, $2.00.

Pitcheri (Meadow Sage)—September-October. Deep blue. 3½ feet. 3 for $1.00.

Sedum

Fine plants for rock-gardens, ruins, banks and walls, preferring open, loamy soil and stones. They will, however, flourish anywhere in city or country and stand dry weather. They are especially suited to sunny locations.

Acre (Golden Moss)—May-June. Bright yellow. 3 inches. 3 for 85 cents; dozen. $2.50.

Rubrum—June-August. Brilliant red, 6 inches. 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Statice

(Sea Lavender)

Spreading panicles of everlasting flowers which are much prized for winter decoration. They are graceful plants for the border; require sandy soil and full exposure to the sun.

Latifolia—July-September. Lavender. 2 feet. 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Sweet William

(Dianthus Barbatus)

The varieties offered are an improvement on the old-fashioned kinds, inasmuch as the colors and size of flower are far superior, being grown from select seed. Sweet William looks fine in solid beds or masses and requires a good, rich, well manured soil to grow it to perfection.

Diadematus—One of the prettiest flowers; rose spotted and sprinkled with white. 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Scarlet Beauty—June-October. Scarlet. 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Pink Beauty (Newport Pink)—Packet, 10 cents; 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Special Mixture—A mixture of all the beautiful varieties here listed and others. This is sure to please in the varied and unique colorin : and markings. 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Thalictrum

(Meadow Rue)

These stately plants should be more grown on account of their finely cut foliage, which much resembles that of Maiden-hair Ferns.

Adiantifolium—June-August. Yellow. 8 inches. 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Dipterocarpum—August-September. Lilac mauve. 4 feet. 3 for $1.00; dozen, $3.60.

Veronica

(Speedwell)

Among the prettiest of herbaceous plants, bearing in most cases blue flowers, which are much needed.

Amethystinum—June-July. Blue. 2 feet. 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Spicata Alba—June-July. White, 18 inches. 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Spicata—2 feet. July-August. Small spikes of rich blue flowers. 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $2.50.

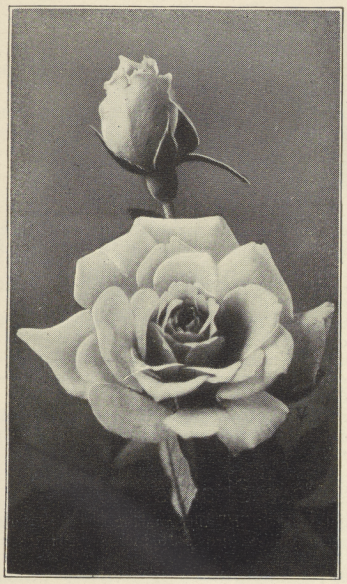
Yucca

(Adam's Needle)

A charming plant to group in the hardy flower border, cemetery or as specimens on the lawn.

Filamentosa—June-July. Pure white, 4-5 feet. 3 for 85 cents; dozen, $3.00.

A Page of Roses



Columbia

Hardy Hybrid Tea Roses

(*Monthly Roses*)

Price—except where noted, from 2½-inch pots, each, 25 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Columbia—A true pink, deepening as it opens to a glowing pink. A peculiarity of the variety is that the shades all become more intense until fully open. Strong grower, sending up numerous stiff stems of good length with fine foliage free from mildew.

Cynthia Ford—Color a deep, brilliant rose shading on the back of the petals to a light rosy-pink. The flowers are large, full, of perfect form and great substance, very free-flowering and fragrant. A strong grower with heavy foliage.

Gruss an Teplitz—In color it is of the richest scarlet shading to a velvety crimson, very fragrant, a free strong grower and in bloom all the time. This rose should be in every garden as it succeeds under the most ordinary conditions.

Kaiserin—This splendid rose should be in every collection. In color it is a soft pearl white tinted with just enough lemon in the center to relieve the white, remarkably fragrant, beautifully formed flowers on long graceful stems, a strong, free, healthy grower. One of the best for out-door planting.

Killarney White—A pure white sport of the famous and popular Killarney rose, identical in every way with its parent excepting in color.

Mrs. Aaron Ward—Few roses attract so much attention as this beautiful variety. The flowers which are of splendid form, full double are equally attractive when in full bloom as in the bud stage; in color a distinct Indian yellow, shading lighter towards the edges; under certain weather conditions the entire flower will sometimes come a yellow tinted white, but it is beautiful under all color variations; a strong, vigorous, but compact grower and free bloomer.

Sunburst—A magnificent rose. The color is orange-copper or golden-orange with a deep orange center. Buds, long and pointed, borne singly on long, stout stems opening full and double. Strong grower and adapted for forcing and out-door growing.

Climbers

The demand for climbing roses is growing and year after year improved forms are being presented. We offer varieties of proved hardiness and merit.

Note.—The abbreviations used in some of the following descriptions denote:

(C. P.)—Climbing Polyanthus-flowered; flowers double or semi-double.

(Cl. H. P.)—Climbing Hybrid Perpetual.

Climbing American Beauty—(Cl. H. P.) A free climber of excellent habit. Strong and vigorous in growth, making heavy canes from 10 to 15 feet in a single season. Rosy-crimson flowers, produced freely in June and occasionally throughout the season. Very fragrant. Price, 2-year dormant, each, $1.00; dozen, $10.00.

Dr. W. Van Fleet—A delicate shade of flesh-pink, deepening to rosy-flesh in the center. High center petals beautifully undulated and cupped; buds pointed; flowers full and double, open to an immense diameter; sweetly perfumed; beautiful bronze green foliage. Price, 2-year dormant, each, $1.00; dozen, $10.00.

Dorothy Perkins (C. P.)—The most popular climbing rose of today, and as hardy as the Crimson Rambler. The flowers are borne in clusters and are very double; the petals are very prettily rolled back and crinkled. The color is a most beautiful shell pink and holds a long time without fading. Price, 2-year dormant, each, 75 cents; dozen, $8.00.

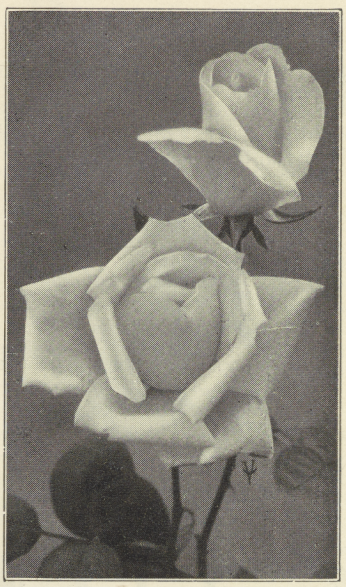
Excelsa (C. P.)—A distinct variety in form, color and habit. A vigorous grower. The foliage is dark glossy green. Flowers very double, produced in large trusses, thirty to forty on a stem. The color is intense crimson maroon; points of the petals tipped with scarlet. Price, 2-year dormant, each, 75 cents; dozen, $8.00.

Flower of Fairfield (C. P.)—Of the numerous varieties raised in the past few years, this is doubtless one of the best. Its flowers, which are produced in profusion, are of a fine crimson color, and more lasting and brilliant than the common Crimson Rambler. The growth is vigorous, flowering freely and continuously throughout the season. Price, 2-year dormant, each, $1.00; dozen, $10.00.

Paul's Scarlet Climber (C. P.)—The flowers are of medium size, semi-double, very freely produced in clusters of from three to six flowers each on branched canes, the plants being covered with flowers from top to bottom. It is of strong climbing habit and perfectly hardy. Price, strong 2-year old dormant plants, each, $1.25; dozen $12.00.

Tausendschon (C. P.)—This beautiful variety surpasses all other climbing roses of this section, both in growth, foliage and beauty of blooms. The flowers appear in large clusters from the beginning of June till the end of July. Each individual flower measures about 2 inches across and is of a beautiful soft shell pink, and later on, changes to rose carmine. Price, 2-year dormant, each, $1.00; dozen, $10.00.

White Dorothy Perkins (C. P.)—This beautiful rose is the counterpart of the well known Dorothy Perkins, except in the color which is pure white. Already a universal favorite. Price, 2-year dormant plants, each, 75 cents, dozen, $8.00.



White American Beauty

June Roses

(*Hybrid Perpetuals*)

ONCE established, these are strong and hardy growers, bearing large flowers. While severe weather does not kill them, some protection in the way of a moderate covering of rotted straw, light manure or leaves is very advantageous in the north. The roses offered here are budded low on Mannetti or Dog rose stocks and are generally known as budded roses. Plant so that the bud is three inches below the surface of the ground. Early Spring planting is essential. Price, 2-year dormant, each $1.00; dozen, $10.00.

Anna De Diesbach (***Glory of Paris***)—Most lovely brilliant carmine, long pointed buds and large, finely formed, compact flowers; very full and double and delightfully sweet. A vigorous grower and fine bloomer. One of the hardiest of the well-known, desirable roses.

Frau Karl Druschki (***White American Beauty***)—This pure white variety has long immense buds and perfectly double flowers. For bedding and for cutting it is the finest in its class.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Bright shining crimson, shapely buds and handsome blooms. The Jack Rose is noted for its good qualities.

George Arends (***Pink Frau Karl Druschki***)—A beautiful clear pink variety; different in color from any other rose, a free-bloomer and one of the best.

Gruss an Teplitz—In color it is the richest scarlet, shading to a velvety crimson; very fragrant; a free, strong grower and in bloom all the time. This rose should be in every garden, as it succeeds under the most ordinary conditions.

J. B. Clark—This splendid rose is placed among the Hybrid Teas; but it is perfectly hardy, unusually large and expresses in every way the characteristics of the Remontant type. It is robust in growth, with clean heavy foliage. Flowers are large and superbly constructed; deep scarlet overlaid crimson.

Magna Charta—Deep pink, large sweet-scented and of fine form; one of the hardiest roses in cultivation and commonly planted

The Irises

IRISES are sun lovers and delight in a well-drained situation. Their beauty rivals that of the Orchid. They blossom in late May and rival the peony for popularity. They are perfectly hardy and thrive in our climate in ordinary soil.



"S" refers to the three standard, or upright curling petals; "F" to falls or drooping petals.

The figures preceding the varieties are the rating given to them by the Iris Society, 10 being the highest rating used in judging.

Dark Blue and Purple

Archbishop (***Archeveque***)—"S" deep velvety violet; "F" deep purple violet; an exquisite Iris; very scarce. 3 for $2.00; each, 75 cents.

6.5 ***Gertrude***—Deep violet blue; very fragrant. Dozen, $2.00; 3 for 55 cents.

7.8 ***Kochi Atro-purpurea***—"S" purple lilac; "F" velvety black. A very striking dark flower. Dozen, $2.50; 3 for 65 cents.

8.4 ***Monsignor***—Tall, large blossoms borne in profusion. "S" bluish lavender; "F" violet with white pencilings at throat. Per 100, $18.00; dozen, $3.00; 3 for 85 cents.

6.0 ***Twilight*** (***Crepuscule***)—"S" and "F" delicate violet-purple, quite devoid of markings. Immense flowers on long stems. Early. Dozen, $3.50; 3 for $1.00.

Yellow Shades

7.9 ***Loreley***—"S" light yellow; "F" ultramarine blue, bordered cream. Style arms deeper yellow; grows 30 inches. Per dozen, $2.00; 3 for 55 cents.

6.1 ***Maori King***—"S" golden yellow; "F" velvety maroon margined gold. Per dozen, $2.50; 3 for 65 cents.

7.2 ***Princess Victoria Louise***—"S" immense sulphur yellow; "F" plum color shaded primrose. A very uncommon and pleasing shade. Dozen, $2.50; 3 for 65 cents.

7.9 ***King of Iris***—"S" lemon yellow; "F" rich crimson bordered with gold; very tall with large flowers. Per dozen, $4.00; 3 for $1.25; each, 50 cents.

8.3 ***Prosper Laugier***—Midseason. "S" fiery bronze; "F" velvety ruby purple like a pansy bloom. Per dozen, $3.50; 3 for $1.00.

Light Blue and Purple

8.9 ***Alcazar***—"S" violet with bronze sheen; "F" rich crimson with lighter veins. A very rich and striking flower. Dozen, $10.00; 3 for $2.65; each, $1.00.

8.3 ***Amas*** (***Macrantha***)—"S" rich blue; "F" violet; very large and handsome. Dozen, $3.00; 3 for 85 cents.

6.6 ***Candelabre***—"S" mauve and purple, with spotted effect on inside; "F" violet, with white and black veins, unique candelabra-like form and rich coloring. Per dozen, $2.00; 3 for 55 cents.

7.1 ***Celeste***—Fine satiny blue. One of the most beautiful of hardy Irises. Per dozen, $2.00; 3 for 55 cents.

7.8 ***Oriflamme***—"S" light blue; "F" violet purple; extra fine large flower. Dozen, $4.50; 3 for $1.25; each, 50 cents.

8.8 ***Pallida Dalmatica***—One of the most beautiful of all these Irises. Perfectly hardy, strong grower and very free flowering. Exquisite shade of lavender-blue. Per 100, $18.00; dozen, $3.00; 3 for 85 cents.

Pink Shades

7.5 ***Caprice***—"S" reddish purple; "F" deeper, self-colored. One of the best red Irises. Per dozen, $2.00; 3 for 55 cents.

8.6 ***Isoline***—"S" lilac pink; "F" purplish old rose, with golden throat and yellow beard. Very handsome and extremely scarce. Dozen, $4.50; 3 for $1.25; each, 50 cents.

7.3 ***Her Majesty***—"S" a lovely rose pink; "F" bright crimson tinged a darker shade. Dozen, $4.50; 3 for $1.25; each, 50 cents.

8.2 ***Lohengrin***—Large handsome pink silvery-mauve flowers. Per dozen, $3.00; 3 for 85 cents.

7.4 ***Queen of May***—"S" lilac pink; "F" lilac, blended with white; distinct. Dozen, $3.00; 3 for 85 cents.

White

7.6 ***Florentina Alba***—Large pure white fragrant flowers. Dozen, $2.00; 3 for 85 cents.

7.8 ***Jeanne d'Arc***—Flowers large, petals broad, of a fresh clear lilac. "S" ruffled, spreading in manner of Japanese iris; "F" pure white, bordered lilac, 3 feet. Per dozen, $2.50; 3 for 65 cents.

7.4 ***Mme. Chereau***—One of the most beautiful of its class. The flowers are pure white, with a broad and irregular border of clear blue, and are borne on strong upright stems that are often from two to three feet tall. Per dozen, $2.00; 3 for 55 cents.

8.6 ***Mrs. H. Darwin***—"S" clear waxy white; "F" white, violet veins. Per dozen, $2.00; 3 for 55 cents.

8.4 ***Rhein Nixe***—"S" white, very large; "F" rich violet purple with distinct narrow white edge. A charming flower. Scarce. Beautiful in massed effects. Dozen, $4.50; 3 for $1.25; each, 50 cents.



Peonies

PEONIES are probably the most beloved of perennial plants. They give a grand display of giant blossoms of brilliant color during June, and their foliage is ornamental during summer months. They are also most effective for home and table decorations, and last longer in water than many other perennials.

PLANTING. Peonies may be planted in the fall or spring, but fall planting has many advantages. Orders should be sent in at once so that we can forward when weather permits. Avoid planting too deeply, as this is often the cause of shy blooming; 2 or 3 inches of soil over the crown (eyes) being sufficient. After planting give a heavy mulching of rotten stable manure, and do not transplant the clumps for at least 5 years, and then only if very necessary. We offer two sizes, viz:, Divided roots (D), 2 to 5 eyes. (M), 2-year, 4 eyes and up.

The figures preceding the varieties are the rating given to them by the American Peony Society.

White Varieties

8.7 ***Avalanche*** (***Albatre***)—A magnificent variety which opens like a rose. Pure white with a few pencilings of carmine on the edge of center petals. A truly magnificent variety; fragrant; crown type; late midseason. D, $1.00; M, $1.50.

9.0 ***Baroness Schroeder***—Rose type; late. White with shadings of flesh. This is one of the finest peonies. Its immense flowers of great substance with high chalice-shaped center are freely produced, lasting a long time. It is as sweet as the rose with the true June rose fragrance. D, $1.50; M, $2.25

8.1 ***Couronne D'Or***—Large, flat, semi-rose type. Pure white, with a ring of yellow stamens around a tuft of center petals, tipped carmine. Medium tall, splendid grower, free bloomer. Late D, 60 cents; M, 90 cents.

8.1 ***Duchess de Nemours*** (***Calot***)—Sulphur-white with greenish reflex. Flower large, cup-shape. Splendid cut-flower variety. Midseason, follows Festiva Maxima; fragrant D, 50 cents; M, 75 cents.

9.3 ***Festiva Maxima***—This is probably the most popular and beautiful white peony. Flowers are of immense size, often 7 to 8 inches in diameter. The edges of center petals are dotted with carmine spots. It is a free and willing bloomer and quite early. D, 50 cents; M, 75 cents.

7.9 ***Jeanne d'Arc***—Collar, cream-white, shaded with sulphur. Guards, pale lilac-rose, and full high brilliant pink center, with occasional carmine spots. A vigorous plant, and a very free midseason bloomer. D, 60 cents; M, 90 cents.

8.3 ***La Rosiere***—Large, semi-double flower, with broad petals, outer petals pure white at center with yellowish-white border. In form and effect resembles an enormous tea rose. Midseason. D, $1.00; M, $1.50.

8.5 ***Marie Lemoine***—Delicate ivory-white; solid massive blooms of extra size; very late. D, 60 cents; M, 90 cents.

Un-named Peonies

Double White—D, 40 cents; M, 60 cents; L, $1.00.

Double Red—D, 50 cents; M, 75 cents; L, $1.25.

Double Pink—D, 40 cents; M, 60 cents; L, $1.00.

Double Mixed—D, 30 cents; M, 50 cents; L, 75 cents.

Red and Crimson

8.4 ***Felix Crousse***—Rose type; late midseason. Felix Crousse fills the bill. Its large, globular flowers, solid and compactly built from edge to center, are a rich, even, brilliant, dazzling ruby-red. Exceptionally fiery, bright and effective. D, 75 cents; M, $1.25.

6.9 ***Louis Van Houtte***—Medium size, semi-rose type. Deep carmine-rose, tipped silver with a brilliant fiery reflex; medium late. D, 60 cents; M, 90 cents.

7.5 ***Marechal Vaillant*** (***Grandiflora Rubra***)—Of immense size, light red, resembling the American Beauty rose; rose type; a strong grower; one of the largest red. D, 60 cents; M, 90 cents.

7.7 ***Krelage***—Large, compact, semi-rose type. Dark solferino-red, with silvery tips. Slightly fragrant. Strong, upright, free bloomer. Late. Very desirable. D, $1.00; M, $1.50.

8.8 ***M. Martin Cahuzac***—Medium sized, globular, semi-rose type. Dark purple-garnet with black reflex. The darkest peony known. Strong, vigorous grower; free-bloomer; midseason. D (2 eye), $2.50.

Officinalis Rubra Plena—This is the old-fashioned red, the most brilliant of all red peonies; early and splendid cut flower. D, 75 cents; M, $1.25.

Single Peonies

Darkness—Very dark maroon petals surrounding a golden cluster of stamens. D (1 eye) $2.50.

Emily—Soft rose-pink; very beautiful. D, 75 cents; M, $1.20.

La Fiancee—Pure white; very large, tall. D, $1.50.

Perle Rose—Delicate clear china pink with silvery edge. D (2 eye), $3.00.

Prince Bismarck—Rich dark red, tall, very free. D, 75 cents.

Velvetine—Deep rose pink. D, $1.20.

Pink and Rose

8.6 ***Albert Crousse***—Bomb-shaped; very large flower forming a perfect ball; delicate sea-shell pink; a magnificent variety; late. D, 75 cents; M, $1.20.

7.1 ***Alexander Dumas***—Light violet-rose, of medium size. A creamy-white collar of narrow petals mingled with the white outer pedals. Early midseason. D, 50 cents; M, 75 cents.

8.7 ***Claire Dubois***—Very large, double, globular flowers; color rich clear satiny pink, with glossy reflex One of the most desirable pink peonies. Late midseason. D, $1.00; M, $1.50.

7.6 ***Delicatissima***—Rose-type. Midseason. Color pale lilac rose. A most desirable cut flower variety; blooms in clusters; stalks long and strong. One of the best medium-sized pinks. D, 60 cents; M, 90 cents.

7.6 ***Edulis Superba***—This is one of our earliest varieties, usually coming into bloom on Decoration Day. Color is a bright clear mauve-pink, with silvery reflex. Flowers are of large size and very fragrant. D, 50 cents; M, 75 cents.

(Continued on Next Page)

Peonies, pink and rose—*Continued*

7.6 ***Edulis Superba***—This is one of our earliest varieties, usually coming into bloom on Decoration Day. Color is a bright clear mauve-pink, with silver reflex. Flowers are of large size and very fragrant. D, 50 cents; M, 75 cents.

7.8 ***Mad. Barillet Deschamps***—Semi-rose type. Flowers large, flat; petals imbricated. Color, delicate silvery-pink. Early midseason. D, 80 cents; M, $1.20; L, $1.60.

7.7 ***Madame De Vatry***—Crown type; midseason. Very large, finely formed bloom. Lilac-white guards and crown, sulphur-white collar of wide petals, center striped carmine. Splendid cut flower variety and a fine bedding sort; fragrant. D, 80 cents; M, $1.20; L, $1.60.

8.5 ***Madame Emile Galle***—Rose type; late midsummer. Flowers large, double, cup-shaped; color delicate shell-pink with touches of heliotrope and lavender. One of the most beautiful of the pink peonies. D, $1.00; M, $1.50; L, $2.00.

7.7 ***Madame Forel***—Immense, compact, bell-shaped bloom. Clear deep rose. Strong stems, very fragrant; late. D, 75 cents; M, $1.25; L, $1.50.

8.4 ***Margurite Gerard***—Large, compact semi-rose developing into a crown with stamens. Very pale hydrangea-pink, fading to nearly white, central petals flecked dark carmine. Free, late. Extra. D, $1.00; M, $1.50; L, $2.00.

9.2 ***M. Jules Elie***—The flowers are of immense size, globular in form. The color is glistening lilac-pink, shading to deeper rose at the base. The whole flower is overlaid with a sheen of silver. One of the best cut flowers, being a splendid keeper. D, $1.00; M, $1.50.

8.5 ***Octavie Demay***—Very large, flat crown, guards and center delicate hydrangea-pink, collar almost white. Very fragrant, very dwarf; midseason. A wonderful peony. D, $1.00; M, $1.50.

8.7 ***President Taft***—A vigorous, strong grower, a profuse bloomer, every shoot being crowned by a big bloom. The flower is of enormous size. The color is a delicate hydrangea-pink, completely enveloped in a halo of white. D, $1.50; M, $2.25.

7.4 ***Princess Beatrice***—Light violet-rose crown and guards, creamy-white collar; speckled crimson center; compact and large; free bloomer; fragrant; early midseason variety. D, 50 cents; M, 75 cents.

7.6 ***Souvenir de l'Exposition Universelle***—Rose type; late midseason. Very large; flat flower of violet-rose with silvery reflex and distinctly tipped silver; fragrant; free-bloomer, with spreading habit. D 60 cents; M, 90 cents; L, $1.20.

Dahlias

We will supply tubers up to May 1, and after that date growing plants at the prices given

Cactus Varieties

Price, except where noted, each, 25 cents; dozen, $2.50

Countess of Lonsdale—A delicate apricot shading towards the edges of the petals to carmine-pink. Early and one of the very best.

Charles Clayton—Color is a most intense red.

Flora—Ideal white with large flowers on stout stiff stems.

Holsatia—Orange-scarlet.

J. H. Jackson—A perfect gorgeous deep velvety blackish-maroon. Gigantic in size. Every Dahlia lover should grow this variety.

Juliet—Rosy pink tinting lighter towards the center. Very large with long incurved petals.

Lawine—A pure white of good form, very free and early-flowering.

Marjorie Castleton—The best standard pink cactus Dahlia. Very delicate pink, tinting lighter towards the center.

Choice Decorative

Price, each, 35 cents; dozen, $3.50

Autumn Glory—A soft golden terra cotta color that is rich and pleasing by daylight and very lovely under artificial light.

Delice—The finest pink Decorative Dahlia. Its beautiful soft, yet lively color a glowing rose-pink, borne on long stiff stems. Valuable as a cut flower.

Grand Duke Alexis—Pure white, shading to a most delicate and charming shell-pink. Beautifully quilled and double.

Jeanne Charmet—Bright pink with crimson edges. Flowers 7 to 8 inches in diameter.

Le Grand Manitou—Striped and splashed purple on a deep rose colored ground. Flowers of enormous size and perfect form. Strong plants only.

Mina Burgle—Flowers of gigantic size and remarkable beauty. A most glowing brilliant scarlet.

Princess Juliana—A fine white, large and splendid form. Early and free-flowering. Strong stems. Fine for cutting.

Queen Mary—A beautiful pearl-pink of good size with magnificent stem and foliage.

Virginia Maule—A most delicate blush or shell-pink. The immense flowers are borne with stately grace on long erect stems. Blooming early and profusely.

Decorative

Price, each, 25 cents; dozen, $2.50

Coronna—A pure white, usually from 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, free-flowering.

Chatenay—Like the rose of that name. Beautiful soft pink and yellow reflex.

David Harum—Bright orange scarlet with deep crimson shadings. Large flat flowers measuring 6 to 7 inches across. Thick wide petals, full to the center.

Henry Patrick—A pure waxy white, blooms very freely, flowers 5 to 7 inches in diameter.

Jack's Discovery—White mottled with violet-rose. Flowers of medium size borne on stiff stems.

Jack Rose—Bright carmine-red overlaid violet, resembling the color of the rose of the same name. A splendid variety for decorative use in the garden.

Lyndhurst—Brightest vermilion; the best bright red for cutting. An early free and continuous bloomer with long straight stems.

Mrs. Kentwell—Bright fiery scarlet flowers on long stiff graceful stems.

Queen of Yellows—A beautiful clear yellow.

Sylvia—White, shading to soft pink on the outer petals.

Show and Fancy Dahlias

Price, except where noted, each, 25 cents; dozen, $2.50

Show Dahlias are usually of solid color, but in certain varieties the tips of the petals may be of another. They are usually round, ball-shaped, and are always beautiful and compact, desirable for cut flowers.

A. D. Livoni—A beautiful soft pink flower with quilled petals.

Yellow Duke—Pure canary-yellow; large size flowers on good, stiff stems.

Peony-Flowered

Price, except where noted, each, 35 cents; dozen, $3.00

Peony-flowered Dahlias are those having irregularly curved and twisted petals and are as beautiful as they are odd.

Jan Olieslagers—Deep primrose yellow; very large and free-flowering.

Queen Wilhelmina—This is a splendid variety of this new type with immense pure white flowers, with yellow center. It is very free-flowering and the flowers are produced on good stems, making a fine variety for garden decoration. Price, each, 25 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Single Dahlias

Price, each, 25 cents; dozen, $2.50

These are rapidly coming into favor every year on account of their profuse blooming and handsome colors, rendering them invaluable for bouquets.

Gold Standard—Pure yellow flowers borne on long graceful stems.

Maroon Century—Beautiful rich maroon, large yellow center. Erect, free-flowering.

Pink Century—Delicate soft pink, similar to Twentieth Century and an equally profuse bloomer, the largest and finest of the set. Strong and vigorous with fern-like foliage.

Scarlet Century—Brightest dazzling scarlet, golden disc. Immense flowers of fine round form, very profuse in flowering.

White Century—A beautiful snow-white of immense size, 6 to 7 inches in diameter, making a fine show.

Dahlia Mixtures

Unnamed Double Dahlias—Undivided field clumps in white, pink, yellow, red or variegated good sorts. Each, 35 cents; dozen, $3.00, by express.

Mixed Single and Double Dahlias—Undivided field roots. Each, 25 cents; dozen, $2.50, by express.

Mixed Double Dahlias—Undivided field clumps. Each, 25 cents; dozen, $2.50, by express.

Cannas and Chrysanthemums

CANNAS are the finest of plants for city beds. They revel in hot sunshine and do not mind dust if washed off daily. Give them rich soil and plenty of water. We supply roots at the prices quoted up to April 1 and after that plants from 2½-inch pots.



Yellow King Humbert *(4 feet)*—An orchid-flowering sport of the well-known variety King Humbert. Has the same habit of growth as its parent; foliage a very dark green, with flowers measuring 5 to 7 inches across; individual petals 3 to 3½ inches in diameter. Color of flower a deep rich yellow, softly spotted and blotched with bright red. Each, 25 cents; dozen, $2.00.

King Humbert—This Canna is a cross between the orchid-flowering and the French or Crozy type, combining the best features of both, the large flowers of one with the free blooming character of the other, and the handsome broad, tropical foliage. 4 foot. Each, 25 cents; dozen, $2.00.

Hungaria *(3½ feet)*—Very compact, almost dwarf and of a very luxuriant growth. Leaves bluish green, never burn. Trusses of enormous size borne well above the foliage. Flowers very large, with immense petals. Color La France-pink, with satin sheen. Each, 30 cents; dozen, $3.00.

Eureka *(4 feet)*—Remarkably free-flowering variety, and with its striking white flowers, which first appear cream. A robust grower forming sturdy, shapely plants quickly. Each, 30 cents; dozen, $3.00.

Firebird—The flowers are borne in immense trusses, on strong stalks well above the green leaves. They are round and shapely. The petals measure and sometimes exceed 2½ inches across. Each, 30 cents; dozen, $3.00.

Gustave Gompper *(3½ to 4 ft.)*—Flowers of great size and substance, in color, a fine golden-yellow, the lower petals being slightly splashed with red. Stiff erect stems and large flower spikes. Each, 25 cents; dozen, $2.00.

Matador *(4½ ft.)*—Green foliage. Flowers are of the largest size, the petals being very broad and beautifully rounded. The color in rich scarlet marbled cerise very striking. Each, 30 cents; dozen, $3.00.

Orange Bedder *(4 ft.)*—Green foliage. Bright orange with just enough scarlet suffusion to intensify the dazzling mass of color. A very free bloomer. Each, 30 cents; dozen, $3.00; 100, $18.00.

The President *(4 ft.)*—In color a rich glowing scarlet and the immense rounded flowers, seven inches across when fully open are produced on strong erect stalks well above the large green foliage. Free bloomer and strong grower. Each, 30 cents; dozen, $3.00.

David Harum *(3½ ft.)*—Dark bronze foliage. Strong grower and one of the freest blooming Cannas we have ever seen. Each, 25 cents; dozen, $2.00.

Large-Flowered Chrysanthemums

Outdoor Varieties

A Chrysanthemum that would flower successfully in the open garden has been wanted a long time, and in the following we offer a set that will furnish an abundance of flowers from August until heavy frost. They grow from 2 to 4 feet high, thriving in any good garden soil.

Price, each, 20 cents, postpaid; dozen, $2.00; per 100, $10.00 (by express).

A. Barham—A beautiful orange-bronze; the first variety of this color to come into flower. Shows up wonderfully well under light when used as a decoration.

Carpet of Snow—Double pure white star-shaped flowers produced in great abundance. Very early and hardy.

Carrie—Flowering the end of August. Yellow and in cluster form.

Cranfordia—In this variety we have an early-flowering 'Mum that covers every possible point; perfect in flower and stem; foliage up to the flower, and every plant will carry twelve to twenty beautifully finished blooms.

Framfield—Early. Start to flower in August. Large white cluster, very free.

Firefly—A reddish bronze; flowers very early and continues until late frosts arrive.

G. Grunnerwald—A very fine variety of the Japanese section. The flowers average 5 inches; color light pink.

Golden Queen—Large pure golden-yellow.

Le Pactole—Bronzy yellow, large flower; heavy foliage and strong grower. Disbud slightly.



SINGLE CHRYSANTHEMUM

Miss F. Collier—Large white flowers borne on very stiff stems, height about 30 inches.

Normandie—Blush-pink, very dwarf and free-flowering, magnificent variety. The earliest and perhaps the best.

October Frost—Very free; early; pure white.

Pink Harbinger—A fine rose-pink variety; large flowering, coming in bloom early and extending its flowering period late into the fall.

Hardy Pink—This is one of the hardiest varieties we know of. Flowers are a deep rose-pink of medium size; very free-flowering. Special offer—Above 14 plants for $2.25, postpaid.

Small-Flowered

Outdoor Varieties

The following varieties are a cross between French sorts and the Hardy English varieties and have gained popularity in this country in recent years, because with slight protection they will withstand our severe winters. Care should be taken to plant these in early spring, so that they may establish themselves sufficiently to withstand the rigors of our winters. Do not plant in the fall.

Each, 15 cents dozen, $1.50; per 100, $8.00 (by express)

Bijou Rose—Beautiful rose, free-flowering, dwarf growing.

Bronze Queen—Bronze-red underlaid with yellow, changing to orange with yellow showing through. Petals flat, but slightly twisted when matured.

Clarinda—Semi-dwarf, producing erect sprays of an even shade of bronze; a good Thanksgiving variety.

Charlotte—Deep bronze.

Elva—Early white, very free.

Fairy Queen—Very handsome bright pink large.

Kate Manning—Reddish bronze, very early.

Miss Seeley—White, one of the best earlies.

Uneda—Deep yellow; early.

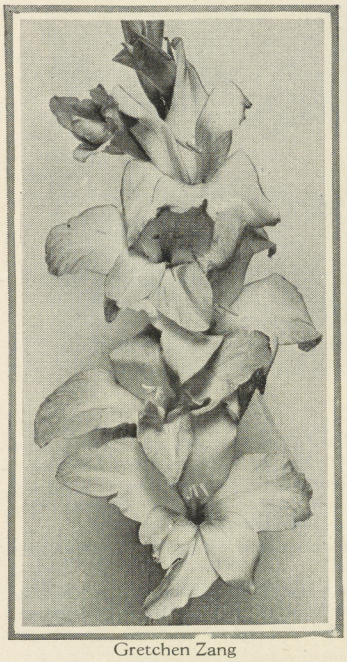
Zoda—Rose-pink; early.

Yellow Gem—Lemon-yellow; very fine; showy.

Special Offer No. 92C—The 11 Pompons for $1.35, postpaid.

We will supply divided field roots of all varieties. They may generally be planted by April 25th. Please state if you want a substitute if our supply of any is exhausted.

The Glorious Gladioli



Gretchen Zang



Margaret



Silveretta

GLADIOLI are the most attractive and useful for cut flowers of all the summer flowering bulbs. They give you giant spikes of perfect blooms with wonderful colors in fascinating profusion. The colorings often change as each flower and spike opens fully. The graceful spikes carrying often twenty buds may be cut as the first lower flower opens. Placed in water each successive bud develops a perfect flower. Plantings each ten days from April to mid June will provide flowers from August to October.

White Varieties

Chicago White—White, lavender markings in throat. Each, 10 cents; dozen, 75 cents; 100, $5.00.

Crystal White—One of the few pure whites. Each, 10 cents; dozen, $1.00; 100, $6.50.

Europa—A large, pure white, much substance; will crowd out all other whites. Each, 25 cents; dozen, $2.75; 100, $18.00.

L'Immaculee—Pure white. Each, 15 cents; dozen, $1.50; 100, $10.00.

Loveliness—Cream pink. Many flowers open at the same time, very large, broad and showy spike. Each, 20 cents; dozen, $2.00; 100, $15.00.

Mary Pickford—Creamy white throat, soft sulphur-yellow. Each, 35 cents; dozen, $3.50; 100, $25.00.

Marie Therese—White, with a few rosy stripes, strong. Each, 20 cents; dozen, $2.00; 100, $15.00.

Meadowvale—Early white. Each, 25 cents; dozen, $2.75; 100, $18.00

Morning Star—White, with crimson throat. Each, 10 cents; dozen, $1.00; 100, $6.50.

Mrs. W. S. Brewster—White overlaid blush; blotched brilliant red, with a creamy halo. Each, 50 cents; dozen, $5.00.

Mrs. A. E. Kunderd—Large flowered, tall, superbly formed white, with slight tint of blush-pink. A truly magnificent white. Each, 20 cents; dozen, $2.00; 100, $15.00.

Peace—Very large, nearly white, with pale violet feathering on lower petals; flowers correctly placed on a tall, graceful spike. Each, 10 cents; dozen, 90 cents; 100, $6.00.

Silveretta—Blush white, with carmine blotch. Each, 25 cents; dozen, $2.75; 100, $18.00.

White King—Very rich sulphur-white, splendidly ruffled, and nicely marked on lower petals. Each, 12 cents; dozen, $1.25; 100, $8.00.

White Lady—Also known as Rochester White. Each, 35 cents; dozen, $3.50; 100, $25.00.

Pink Shades

America—Soft lavender pink. Large bulbs. Each, 7 cents; dozen, 60 cents; 100, $4.00. Medium bulbs. All good bloomers. Each, 4 cents; dozen, 45 cents; 100, $3.00.

Arizona Rose—Pink, dark throat. Each, 15 cents; dozen, $1.50; 100, $10.00.

Byron L. Smith—Beautiful lavender pink on white ground, an orchid shade. Each, 50 cents; dozen, $5.00.

Chicago Salmon—Clear salmon with carmine. Each, 15 cents; dozen, $1.50; 100, $10.00.

Dawn—Salmon shading to claret stain in throat. Each, 25 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Evelyn Kirtland—A beautiful shade of rosy pink, darker at the edges, fading to shell-pink at the center, with brilliant scarlet blotches on lower petals; the entire flower showing a glistening, sparkling lustre. Very tall spike. Each, 15 cents; dozen, $1.50; 100, $10.00.

Fascinator—Splendid, large flowers of salmony-pink, tinted with flakes of carmine, throat blush with carmine-lake pencilings; long spike, graceful. Each, 20 cents; dozen, $2.00; 100, $15 00.

Gretchen Zang—Pink, blending into scarlet on lower petals. Each, 12 cents; dozen, $1.25; 100, $8.00

Le Marchal Foch—Rose-pink, resembling America in color but deeper. Blooms same time as the Halley. Each, 20 cents; dozen, $2.00; 100, $15.00.

Madame Monneret—Delicate rose. Each, 10 cents; dozen, 75 cents; 100, $5.00.

Magenta (1918)—A beautiful, large flower near "American Beauty" rose color. Each, 35 cents; dozen, $3.50.

Mona Lisa—Ruffled, palest soft rose pink. Each, 40 cents; dozen, $4.00.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton—Flushed salmon-pink, with rich maroon blotch on the three lower petals. The most popular flower in florists' shops. Each, 10 cents; dozen, 90 cents, 100, $6.00.

Myrtle—Tender and delicate rose-pink. "The most beautiful pink yet produced in Gladiolus." Each, 15 cents; dozen, $1.50; 100, $10.00.

Panama—An improved America, largest and most notable spike of bloom among all pink sorts. Each, 10 cents; dozen, 90 cents; 100, $6.00.

Pink Perfection—Delicate apple-blossom pink. Each, 15 cents; dozen, $1.50; 100, $10.00.

Prince of Wales—The flowers are large and well placed and the color is a most charming coral-pink. It is a sport of "Halley," but larger and of taller growth and also somewhat earlier. The delicate tint is practically without throat markings. Each, 15 cents; dozen, $1.50; 100, $10.00.

Gladioli—Red Shades

(*Continued*)

Ruffled Glory—Salmon-pink, with crimson stripe in the center of each lower petal. The broadly expanded, wide open flowers are carried on straight, stout 3½ foot stalks. Each petal is exquisitely ruffled. Each, 10 cents; dozen, $1.00; 100, $7.00.

Red Shades

Amaryllis—Blood-red flower, giant size. Each, 25 cents; dozen, $2.75; 100, $18.00.

Attraction—Deep crimson, with large white center. Each, 10 cents; dozen, 90 cents; 100, $6.00.

Black Pansy—Rich, dark red pansy-like throat. Each, 15 cents; dozen, $1.50; 100, $10.00.

Canicule—Clear, scarlet red, creamy-white blotch. Each, 50 cents; dozen, $5.00.

Chas. L. Hutchinson—The color of the flowers is a rich blood-red, the middle rib of each petal being a shade deeper with a velvety lustre. Free-flowering. Each, $1.00; dozen, $10.00.

Chicago Red—Brilliant scarlet, large opens well. Each, 10 cents; dozen, 90 cents; 100, $6.00.

Cracker Jack—Dark red throat, spotted yellow maroon. Each, 10 cents; dozen, 90 cents; 100, $6.00.

Crescent Queen—Very large, dark wine red. Each, 25 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Dream—Large, massive bloom. Deep salmon-red. Large, very showy blotches. Each, 50 cents; dozen, $5.00.

Early Black—Early, tall, slender spike. Deep ruby-red, flaked deeper. White mottled throat. Each, 25 cents; dozen, $2.50.

Empress of India—Rich dark maroon. Each, 12 cents; dozen, $1.25; 100, $8.00.

Fire King—Long, graceful spikes, showing half a dozen immense blooms open at one time. Color, intense fire-scarlet. More brilliant than Brenchleyensis. Each, 10 cents; dozen, 90 cents; 100, $6.00.

Halley—Delicate salmon-pink, with a slight roseate tinge, the lower petals bear a creamy blotch with a stripe of bright red through the center. Each, 10 cents; dozen, 90 cents; 100, $6.00.

Margaret—A brilliant carmine, with a large white blotch on the lower petals, the white and carmine blending into a violet tint. The spike is straight. Each, 20 cents; dozen, $2.00; 100, $15.00.

Mephisto—Coppery scarlet. Each, 35 cents; dozen, $3.50; 100, $25.00.

Mercedes—Carmine-rose and pale rosy-white; with a very effective red blotch on lower petals. Each, 35 cents; dozen, $3.50; 100, $25.00.

Mrs. Frances King—Brilliant vermilion-scarlet. Most popular and effective variety for all occasions. Large size. Each, 7 cents; dozen, 60 cents; 100, $4.50. Medium size. Each, 4 cents; dozen, 45 cents; 100, $3.00.

Princeps—Brilliant scarlet-crimson, carrying mostly three white blotches on lower petals. Each, 15 cents; dozen, $1.50; 100, $10.00.

Scarlet Glory—Ruffled, fine red. Each, 25 cents; dozen, $2.50; 100, $18.00.

War—Deep blood-red, shaded crimson-black. A leader among the large reds. Each, 15 cents; dozen, $1.50; 100, $10.00

Yellow Shades

Autumn Queen—Color, cream yellow suffused with pink, with carmine stripe. Each, 10 cents; dozen, $1.00; 100, $7.00.

Canary Queen—Very refined sulphur yellow. Many fine, good-size flowers open at a time. Each, 30 cents; dozen, $3.00; 100, $20.00.

Niagara—A delightful cream shade, blending to canary-yellow, splashed with carmine. 10 cents; dozen, $1.00; 100, $6.50.

Orange Glory—Bright orange, with slight purple and white markings in throat. Each, 30 cents; dozen, $3.00; 100, $20.00.

Schwaben—Clear canary-yellow, shading to soft sulphur. Largest flower stalk and leaves of all. Planted 7 or 8 inches apart in rich soil produces wonderful blooms. Each, 10 cents; dozen, $1.00; 100, $6.50.

Sulphur King—Clear sulphur yellow. Each, 15 cents; dozen, $1.60; 100, $12.00.

Blue Shades

Anna Eberius—Dark velvety purple, throat deeper. Each, 25 cents; dozen, $2.75; 100, $18.00.

Baron J. Hulot—The leading purple variety. Each, 10 cents; dozen, $1.00; 100, $7.00.

Herada—Blooms of immense size on tall, straight spikes. The large blooms are pure mauve, glistening and clear with depper markings in throat. Each, 15 cents; dozen, $1.50; 100, $10.00.

Mary Fennell—Deep lilac, shading paler. Soft primrose yellow throat. Each, 20 cents; dozen, $2.00; 100, $15.00.

Purple Glory—Ruffled, velvety maroon-red, black blotches. Each, $1.50; dozen, $15.00.

Purple Spot—Violet-red. Each, 35 cents; dozen, $3.50; 100, $25.00.

Primulinus Type

Alice Tiplady—Orange-saffron. Each, 20 cents; dozen, $2.00; 100, $15.00.

Sunbeam—Each, 15 cents; dozen, $1.50; 100, $10.00.

Hybrids (mixed)—The range of colors is from the purest and lightest of yellows to deepest orange and from the softest shade of salmon-pink to rich crimson. On account of their slender and graceful habit, delicate colors and peculiar shape of the flowers they are ideal for vases. Dozen, 75 cents; 100, $5.00.

Gladiolus in Many Colors

These bulbs in color shades are medium in size, 1¼ to 1½ inches. All flowering.

Blue shades. Dozen, $1.00; 100, $7.00.

Lilac and violet. Dozen, $1.75; 100, $12.00.

Pink. Dozen, 45 cents; 100, $3.00.

Pink and white Dozen, 75 cents; 100, $5.00.

Scarlet and red. Dozen, 45 cents; 100, $3.00.

Scarlet and white. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, $3.50.

Striped shades. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, $3.50.

White and light. Dozen, 45 cents; 100, $3.00.

Yellow shades Dozen, 65 cents; 100, $4.50.

Rainbow Mixture—Prepared from named varieties and contains an assortment of colors Per dozen, $1.00; per 100, $5.00.

Lilies

FOR color, fragrance, beauty and variety of form, nothing can surpass lilies, whether grown in pots or grouped in the hardy plant border, where their hardiness makes them so desirable. By judicious selection one can have a continuous bloom from early summer until fall.

Outdoor Culture—When planting Lilies out of doors, see that they have a well drained position, and where they will be shaded from every hot sun. Such places can usually be found around the shrub borders, and in the hardy plant border.

Spade over the ground thoroughly to a depth of 18 inches before planting lilies and enrich it by adding equal portions of leaf-mold, peat and rotten manure. Plant the bulb 4 to 6 inches deep, putting some sand under and around the bulbs.

Lilium Myriophyllum or Regale—A new and rare lily from China. The flowers are white, shading to yellow in the center, with a pink tinge on the outer edges. A strong grower, some 3 or 4 feet high. It is deliciously scented, and it is equally hardy with the others here offered. Each, 60 cents; dozen, $6.50.

Lily of the Valley—Large clumps. For outdoor planting, clumps are best to plant. They do best in a shady, moist place. We especially recommend the clumps for outdoors, as they give a quicker and better effect at less cost. Each, 75 cents, postpaid.

Lilium Auratum, the Gold-Banded Lily of Japan—The most beautiful variety of all the lily family; should be in every garden. Flowers white, dotted crimson, with a clear golden band running through the center of each petal; very fragrant. A splendid lily for planting out in the shrub or plant borders. Its large flowers and delicious perfume make it one of the most valuable of all. It is perfectly hardy with ordinary protection.

First size (8 to 9 inches), each, 35 cents; dozen, $3.50; 25 for $6.75.

Mammoth (9 to 11 inches), each, 50 cents; dozen, $5.00; 25 for $9.50.

Jumbo (11 to 12 inches), each, 75 cents; dozen, $7.50.

Various Hardy Lilies

Canadense (Meadow Lily)—Gracefully drooping bell-shaped, red and yellow flowers. each, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.60; 25 for $3.00.

Henryi—A rare and very beautiful lily from China. The flower stalks, 3 to 5 feet high, carry 5 to 8 large flowers each; apricot spotted brown. Each, 60 cents; per dozen $6.00; 25 for $11.00.

Elegans Mixed—A splendid assortment of this type. Each, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.60; 25 for $3.00.

Hansoni—Flowers reddish orange, 8 to 12 in a cluster; petals thick and durable. Each, 50 cents; per dozen, $5.00.

Paradalinum (Leopard Lily)—Rich scarlet and yellow, spotted rich brown. Each, 20 cents; per dozen, $2.00.

Superbum—The finest of the native lilies. Flowers bright orange, spotted purple. Each, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.60; 25 for $3.00.

Tigrinum Splendens—Very hardy native lily; orange, spotted purple. Each, 20 cents; per dozen, $2.00; 25 for $3.75.

Tigrinum Flore Pleno—The well-known double tiger lily. Rich orange, 4 feet. Each, 20 cents; per dozen, $2.00; 25 for $3.75.

Umbellatum—Colors range from deepest red through all shades of crimson, rose, yellow, buff and apricot. Each, 25 cents; per dozen, $2.50; 25 for $4.50.

Trees and Shrubs



Japanese Barberry

Berberis

(*Barberry*)

Thunbergii (***Japanese Barberry***)—One of the most beautiful shrubs either for hedging or general purposes. It is of a neat, compact growth. The foliage is beautiful at all times, and in the fall turns to a brilliant crimson. The plant bears bright scarlet berries all fall and winter. It seldom grows over 4 feet high. It is fine for the edge of a terrace and along roads and walks, and is popular as a hedge plant, forming without clipping a low dense hedge of grace and beauty or by the free use of the shears, a formal hedge.

Calycanthus Floridus

(*Sweet Shrub*)

The Calycanthus is one of the most desirable shrubs. The wood is fragrant. Flowers are of a rare chocolate color, having an exquisite pineapple fragrance. They bloom in June and throughout the summer.

Cornus

(*Dogwood*)

Hardy and vigorous shrubs, thriving best in moist, fertile soils. In addition to the showy flowers and fruits which characterize most of the species, they are very attractive objects in winter on account of the brilliant color of the bark of the young shoots and twigs. Valuable for borders and waterside planting.

Sanguinea (***Red-branched Dogwood***)—Very conspicuous and ornamental. Bark in winter blood-red.

Siberica (***Siberian Red Osier***)—An upright shrub with bright blood-red branches. Native of Siberia.

Stolonifera Aurea (***Golden-twigged Osier***)—A variety with golden-yellow bark, very attractive.

Crab

(*Bechtel's Double-Flowering*)

Most beautiful of all the flowering Crabs; hardy. Trees of medium size are covered in early spring with large, beautiful, double, fragrant flowers resembling small roses of a delicate pink.

Cydonia

(*Pyrus*)

Hardy shrubs with handsome flowers in early spring. They are invaluable for border or garden planting, and make beautiful informal or clipped hedges.

Japonica (***Japan Quince***)—Brilliant crimson flowers, among the first in spring. Valuable for ornamental hedges.

Deutzia

Their hardihood, fine habit, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers place them among the most beautiful and most popular of flowering shrubs. Flowers in June and through July and August. Of easy culture, thriving in almost any well drained soil.

Pride of Rochester—A variety producing large double white flowers; back of the petals slightly tinted with rose.

Semoinei—A dwarf growing variety with pure white flowers.

Forsythia

(*Golden Bell*)

Pretty shrubs of medium size. The flowers are drooping, golden-yellow, and appear very early in spring before the leaves.

Intermedia—Flowers bright yellow, glossy green foliage.

Ligustrum

(*Privet*)

The Privet is the best hardy shrub for hedges. They are almost evergreen and of dense habit, and bear shearing to any extent.

Amurense (***Amoor Privet***)—A large shrub with upright branches. Leaves dark green and lustrous, tardily deciduous, or in the South nearly evergreen. Flowers white, in erect panicles. Splendid for hedges.

Ibota (***Chinese Privet***)—A valuable hardy Privet for the Western and Northern States. Compact and regular in form, and bears shearing to any extent. Flowers white and fragrant; leaves long and shiny.

Ovalifolium (***California Privet***)—Foliage a beautiful, dark, glossy green. In North it sometimes winter kills.

Lonicera

(*Bush Honeysuckle*)

Handsome upright shrubs, with showy flowers and bright berries. They prefer sunny situations. Invaluable for border or mass planting.

Morrowii (***Japanese Bush Honeysuckle***)—A strong vigorous grower, round topped, perfect in shape with lower branches spread out over the ground. Pure white flowers produced in May and June, followed by brilliant red berries.

Tatarica—A large shrub with numerous upright branches. Flowers white or pink, borne in great profusion in late spring. Fruit red or orange, ripening in summer and persisting until autumn.

Tatarica Rosea (***Pink Tatarian***).

Tatarica Rubra (***Red Tartarian***).

Hydrangea

Arborescens Grandiflora "Snowball"—Comes into bloom just after the flowering time of the lilacs, and continues on into August. The panicle is more like a snowball in form and size than Paniculata Grandiflora (hence the name), and is a pure white.

Paniculata Grandiflora—Absolutely hardy, grow in any soil and bloom the same year they are set out. They flower abundantly, bearing immense panicles of bloom, often a foot long, white at first, turning to rose in autumn, commencing to bloom in August, when very few shrubs are in bloom



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora



Spirea—Van Houttei (Bridal Wreath)

Lilac

(*True Syringa*)

This old-fashioned flower grows rapidly, flowers profusely, has rich beautiful green foliage.

Mad. Lemoine—Double pure white flowers, borne in large clusters. Strong bushes.

Marie LeGraye—Large panicles of white flowers. Valuable for forcing. The finest white lilac.

Persian Purple—A pretty variety with small leaves and rather loose panicles of pale lilac flowers; slender, arching branches. Does not mildew. 2 to 3 feet, 85 cents; 3 to 4 feet, $1.00.

Vulgaris, Purpurea (***Common Purple Lilac***)—The well known, old fashioned lilac so common in our gardens. It is hardy and vigorous, endures neglect and blooms abundantly. Purple flowers in early May.

Vulgaris Alba—Old fashioned white.

Morus

(*Mulberry*)

Tatarica (***Russian***)—20 to 25 feet. Hardier in the Northwest than all others.

Philadelphus or Syringa

(*Mock Orange*)

Indispensable well-known shrubs that are prized for their beautiful foliage and white flowers. The taller kinds flower profusely and nothing is finer in their season; while the dwarf varieties do not bloom so lavishly, they form pretty, compact bushes, useful for the front of shrubberies.

Coronarius (***Common Mock Orange***)—Flowers pure white and very fragrant. Blooms in May and June in profusion.

Coronarius Aureus (***Golden Leaved Mock Orange***)—Much prized for its bright effect.

Grandiflorus (***Large-flowered Syringa or Mock Orange***)—Flowers are pure white, very large and it is one of the most free-flowering of the genus.

Prunus

(*Plum*)

Ornamental and Flowering Varieties

Pissardii (***Purple-leaved Plum***)—A small tree shrub. The young branches are a dark purple; the leaves, when young, are lustrous crimson, changing to a dark purple, and retain this beautiful tint until they drop, late in autumn. The tree is covered early in the spring with small, single white flowers, which appear before the leaves.

Triloba (***Double-flowered Plum***)—Flowers double, of a delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set on the long, slender branches; flowers in May before the leaves unfold.

Rhamnus

(*Buckthorn*)

The larger-growing species are well adapted and often used for hedges, both informal and clipped.

Catharticus—A fine, robust shrub, with dark green foliage, white flowers and small, black fruit.

Frangula (***Alder Buckthorn***)—A valuable and decorative species of erect habit with glossy leaves and black berries. Its long black branches speckled with white are attractive in winter.

Rhus

(*Sumach*)

Glabra (***Smooth Sumach***)—A shrub or low tree with an open crown. Leaves compound, dark green above, whitened beneath, turning brilliant scarlet in autumn. Flowers in large terminal panicles, soon followed by the crimson fruiting clusters, which persist all winter.

Glabra Laciniata (***Cut-leaved Sumach***)—A very striking plant, of moderate size, with deeply cut leaves resembling rich fern leaves; dark green above and glaucous below, and turning to a rich red in autumn.

Typhina Laciniata (***Fern-leaved Staghorn Sumach***)—As its name indicates, the branches resemble the elk's horn while developing, and it is one of the most tropical-looking native shrubs we possess. The foliage is finely cut and turns a golden yellow in the fall Attains a height of 20 feet.

Rosa

(*Rose*)

Blanda (***Meadow Rose***)—Pink flowers, followed by red berries. Very ornamental in winter

Rosa Hugonis—Fine for shrub planting, as it reaches a height of 6 feet when fully matured. The long, arching branches are thickly set with the lovely single yellow flowers in May, and it is one of the earliest roses to bloom. Makes a very spectacular show. Never winter-kills

Rubiginosa (***True English Sweet Briar***)—This is the true Eglantie. It is perfectly hardy, and once it is planted, little, if any, care is necessary.

Rugosa Alba—Like Rugosa Rubra, only flowers are pure white.

Rugos Rubra—This red-flowered single Japanese rose is avery valuable for shrub-beries. Bright pink flowers in May, with large tomato-like berries in winter.

Setigera (***Prairie Rose***)—Small, single pink flowers and extra fine foliage, sometimes called the bramble-leaved rose.

Sambucus

(*Elder*)

Canadensis (***Common Elder***)—Pithy stems, with compound leaves; broad heads of white flowers in June, and dark red berries in autumn

Nigra Aurea (***Golden-leaved***)—The golden foliage makes it in much demand.

Nigra Liaciniata (***Cut Leaved Elder***)—The leaves of this variety are fern-like in formation and the shrub is of half-drooping habit



Philadelphus Grandiflorus

Salix

(Willow)

The Willows will grow anywhere, but do best in rich moist soil. They are particularly valuable as among the few trees that will endure the harsh winds of the sea-coast. Make attractive clumps in neighborhood of ponds and streams.

Discolor (Pussy Willow)—A small tree with upright or ascending branches. Catkins appearing in early spring before the leaves come out. Very handsome in flower and greatly esteemed. 3 to 4 feet, 65 cents; per 100, $50.00.

Laurifolia (Laurel-leaved Willow)—A rapid grower, erect form, with broad, glossy, dark green leaves; admirable for sea-shore and narrow streets. 4 to 5 feet, 75 cents.

Symphoricarpus

(The Coral-Berry, Indian Current and Snowberry)

Small native shrubs much used in shaded places and in open masses. Grow in almost any soil; quite hardy; very ornamental, when covered with berries.

Racemosus (Snowberry)—A graceful shrub, 3 to 5 feet tall, with slender branches. Flowers white or pinkish, in loose racemes in summer followed by waxy, white berries, which remain almost until spring.

Vulgaris (Coral-Berry or Indian Currant)—Produces a wealth of red or purplish berries which remain on the branches all winter.

Tamarix

Shrubs of strong but slender, upright growth, clothed in foliage as light and feathery as asparagus.

Amurense—A splendid hardy variety, with silky pink tassels.

Chinensis—A vigorous, upright grower with delicate foliage of a lively green color; flowers of a rose color in September.



Weigelia Rosea

Viburnum

The Viburnums are one of the most useful shrubs, being very hardy and of good habit. They all have white flowers mostly on flat heads and with a few exceptions are noted for their handsome clusters of berries. The foliage assumes brilliant and intense color tones in the autumn.

Opulus (High Bush Cranberry)—May. Spreading habit. Single white flowers borne in flat, imperfect clusters followed by clusters of red berries that cling to the leafless branches all winter.

Opulus Sterile (The Old-fashioned "Snowball Tree")—Large balls or globes of white flowers.

Plicatum (Japanese Snowball)—Large balls of white blossoms.

Weigelia

(Diervilla)

These bloom after the lilacs, in June and July. They make a strong growth, erect when young, gradually spreading and drooping into most graceful shapes with age. Their large flowers are of wide trumpet-shape, colors from white to red, and borne in clusters thickly along the branches.

Candida — White Weigelia, flowering throughout the summer. Unique and very attractive.

Rosea—A beautiful shrub, with rose-colored flowers

Eva Rathke—A profuse bloomer producing carmine-red flowers all summer.

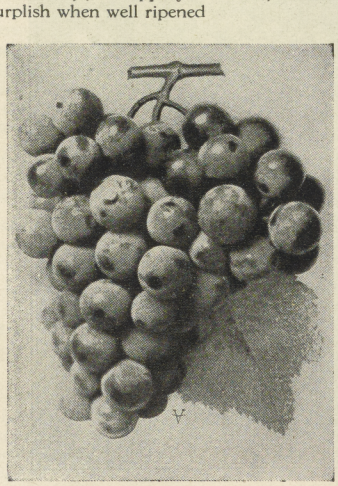
Small Fruits for Home Gardens

Grapes

Agawam (Red or Maroon)—Berries large; skin thick, flesh pulpy, of a rich aromatic flavor; ripens about with Concord.

Campbell's Early (Black)—Large, nearly round; black, with light, purple bloom; skin thick, flavor rich and sweet.

Catawba (Red)—Bunches large and loose; berries large, of coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened



Concord

Concord (Black)—The most popular grape in America. Bunch large, compact; skin very tender; flesh sweet, juicy. Vine a vigorous grower. Succeeds everywhere.

Delaware (Red)—Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries small, round; skin thin; flesh very juicy and very sweet. Early and abundant bearer.

Moore's Early (Black)—Bunch medium; berry large, round, with a heavy blue bloom; vine hardy and moderately prolific.

Niagara (White)—The standard market white grape. Berries large and handsome; very sweet. Vine very vigorous and productive, succeeding well both North and South.

Worden (Black)—A seedling of the Concord. Bunch large, compact, handsome; berries larger than Concord. It ripens a few days earlier and is superior in flavor.

Strawberry Plants

(Per.) signifies varieties that will pollenize when planted alone.

Aroma (Per.)—Late. Fruit large to very large; holds its size well throughout all the pickings. Its rich aromatic flavor has suggested its name.

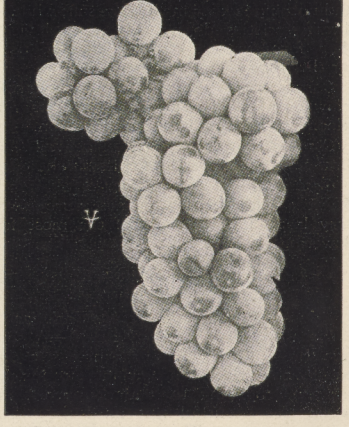
Big Joe (Per.)—Late. A splendid producer. A good pollenizer for the late imperfect blossoming varieties. Also known as the Joe Johnson.

Dr. Burrell (Per.)—Medium early. Its long and heavy root system makes it a splendid drought resister.

Premier (Per.)—Early. Berries are large, beautifully formed, red through and through; flavor delicious. A splendid shipper.

Senator Dunlap (Per.)—Midseason. It succeeds everywhere, but should not be allowed to mat too thickly.

Progressive (Fall Bearing)—This is the strongest growing of the fall-bearing varieties. The plants are very large and heavily rooted, producing crops in June and again in September.



Niagara

Fruit Trees

Apples

Baldwin—Large, roundish; deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor, very productive. December to March.

Banana—Waxen yellow winter apple with a bright pink and red blush on the sunny side.

Ben Davis—Large, handsome, striped, productive; a late keeper. Tree remarkably healthy and vigorous. December to March.

Black Ben Davis—Stronger, hardier, and a better drought resister than Ben Davis; fruit large, solid, deep dark-red.

Delicious—Fruit large, nearly covered with brilliant dark-red, flesh fine-grained, very highest quality. Splendid keeper and shipper.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Tree a strong grower, young and abundant bearer. Fruit large, yellow, streaked red, rich sub-acid flavor, juicy and good.

Early Harvest—Medium to large; pale yellow; tender, with a mild, fine flavor. One of the first to ripen. Middle to end of August.

Fameuse (***Snow Apple***)—Medium size; deep crimson; flesh snowy-white, tender, and delicious. November to January.

Grimes' Golden—Greatly prized as a hardy variety, producing annual crops. Medium, golden yellow, tender, sub-acid, with a fine aroma. December to February.

Jonathan—Medium, pale yellow, nearly covered with brilliant stripes of red; flesh white, juicy, sub-acid, fine grained, rich.

McIntosh Red—Large; skin yellow, nearly covered with bright red; flesh white, tender and juicy. November to February.

Northern Spy—Large, somewhat ribbed. Flesh white and tender, with a mild sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor.

Rome Beauty (***Late Winter***)—A large, bright red apple that is tender fleshed, juicy. Bears young, blooms late.

Stayman Winesap—The largest of the Winesap family. Very good quality.

Tolman's Sweet—Medium, pale yellow, slightly tinged with red· firm, rich and very sweet; the most valuable baking apple. November to April.

Wagener (***Red Winter Apple***)—It is of the highest quality, the flesh being crisp, tender and aromatic.

Wealthy—One of the best fall apples. It is large and uniform in size, a brilliant red all over, marked with stripes and splashes of deeper red. Trees bear extremely young.

Winesap—Large, deep red, a good keeper; quality medium, a moderate grower and good bearer. Succeeds well in the West. December to May.

Yellow Transparent—One of the most desirable early apples. Early bearer, frequently producing fine fruit on 2-year trees in nursery rows. Fruit pale yellow good size and good quality; skin clear. July and August.

Crab Apples

Hyslop—The fruit is roundish. uniform shape; large size for a crab. Good for jellies and cooking.

Siberian—Sour and acid; excellent for jelly; a good grower.

Whitney—One of the largest, glossy green splashed carmine.

Cherries

Early Richmond—Medium size, dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. June.

English Morrello—Medium to large fruit, dark red, becoming almost black when fully ripe. Flesh is meaty, firm and juicy, rich acid. Ripens a month later than Early Richmond.

Montmorency—Vigorous grower, very productive. Fruit large, light red; ten days later than Early Richmond.

Dwarf Apple and Pear Trees

The Dwarf Apple and Pear Trees come into bearing much earlier than the standard trees and take up so little room that they can be planted in the garden, or even on the lawn, and with care will bear good crops within three or four years.

Dwarf Apples—Delicious, Duchess, Early Harvest, Snow, Yellow Transparent.

Dwarf Pears—Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Duchess, Seckel, Keiffer.

Pears

Bartlett—The most popular summer pear; large fruit of musky melting flavor. August and September.

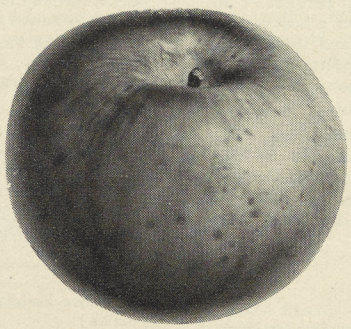
Clapp's Favorite—Resembles the Bartlett, ripening a few days earlier.

Flemish Beauty—Large, juicy, one of the hardiest. September and October.

Kieffer—Large to very large; a rich yellow often with a handsome red cheek. The flesh is juicy, good. October.

Koonce—Has produced good crops when all other varieties were killed by frost. Fruit medium to large, yellow with carmine cheek; quality good; ripens in time for the earliest market. July and August.

Seckel—Small, yellowish-brown, red cheek; best to eat out of hand, or pickle.



Wealthy



Plums

Abundance—Lemon-yellow ground. nearly overspread with cherry; flesh yellow. August.

Burbank—The best and most profitable among growers for market. Fruit large, excellent quality, cherry-red with lilac bloom. August.

Shropshire Damson—Strong, vigorous grower. Fruit purplish black, oval shape; flesh juicy, firm but tender; sprightly pleasant

Quince

Meech—The fruit is large, lively orange color, of great beauty and fragrance.

Orange—A vigorous grower and immensely productive.

Prices on Nursery Stock: Our prices on nursery stock are given in a special price sheet which is enclosed with this catalog or, if it is missing, will be supplied on request. As most of the failure with trees and shrubs are due to improper planting, unfavorable soil, or other conditions beyond our control, we give no warranty of the description, quality, productiveness or growth of any of the stock we send out, nor can we be in any way responsible for the results obtained through their use. Orders for the articles listed in this catalog will be filled under these conditions only.

Farm and Field Seeds



Barley

***Wisconsin Pedigree* (*No. 5*)**—This Barley has won many State and National Championships as the best six-rowed variety. Prof. Moore of the Wisconsin Experiment Station developed this from the famous Oderbrucker strain. It has proved in many trials a greater yielder than all others. It is tall-growing with plump grain, very stiff straw and large well-filled heads. Selected on account of yield and also for malting and feeding qualities.

***Oderbrucker Barley* (*Wisconsin No. 55*)**—A heavy yielding and plump six-rowed variety, introduced in 1906 by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station. A large percentage of the Barley acreage in Wisconsin is now of this grain. Compared to Manshury, Oderbrucker has a stiffer straw, higher protein content and being a more vigorous grower is a better rust resister High protein content makes Oderbrucker of exceptional value for both feeding and malting. Ours is Wisconsin-grown, produced from seed secured from the Wisconsin Experiment Station.

Success or Beardless—This is the earliest and hardiest of all barleys. The straw is heavy and stands up under a heavy crop. The grain is without beards and can be handled and threshed as easily as oats. It may be fed without danger of injury to the animals. Yields always show some bearded plants, although our stock is exceptionally fine.

White Hulless—Strictly a feeding sort. It has a grain like wheat. In feeding value it is almost equal to wheat and the yield is nearly twice as large. The straw is heavy with good leaves, and when cut green makes good hay. Our seed is grown in the far Northwest and is heavy, fine, bright and very free from hulls This variety never runs entirely true to type.

Buckwheat

Sow after June 16. On worn-out soils, a plowed-under Buckwheat crop is a good fertilizer and improver Sow 25 pounds per acre.

Japanese—Very large grains of dark brown color. Early and heavy yielding. (Bushel, 48 pounds.)

Silver Hull—A very prolific and early sort. Grain a light gray in color. A great favorite with millers on account of the white flour it produces. (Bushel, 48 pounds.)

Oats

Storm King—A new sort which has attained remarkable popularity in the Eastern sections of the United States. It is a medium early, close-heading variety, good height and a heavy stiff straw. The grain has a heavy shuck with a large berry of excellent shape.

Victory Oats—American grown seed, raised from Swedish stock. The result of twenty-five years of scientific seed breeding. In season it is like Swedish Select. The grain is of medium size, white, broad and nearly beardless. The straw is very stiff and firm.

Iowar Oats—An introduction of Prof. Burnett of Ames, Iowa College. It is a few days later than the Iowa 103, but is a heavier yielder and slightly taller. The grain has a thin hull, good color and size.

Swedish Select—Introduced a few years ago by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The most largely planted of all varieties in the Northern Central States. It is pure white in color; the hull is thin and the kernel large and plump; straw is stiff and strong enough not to lodge. A remarkable root development makes it a good drought resister—a special feature on light soils. Season medium early and the earliest of the heavy yielding sorts. Especially suited to high land.

Oats, Black Victor—The darkest of the Black Oats and a very heavy cropper. It is extremely hardy and seldom lodges. The grain is black, heavy and of high feeding value.

Wheats—Spring

Marquis—The result of a cross between Red Fife and acclimated Hard Red Calcutta Wheat. It is earlier than Red Fife and has out-yielded all other spring wheats. It won first prize for the best American wheat at all the International shows the past three years.

Macaroni or Durum—Best for dry districts.

Flax Seed

Primose Variety—Fancy re-cleaned Dakota seed. (Bushel, 56 pounds.)

Spring Emmer

(Incorrectly called "Speltz")

A grain especially suited to dry lands. Being semi-hardy, it can be sown very early in the spring like oats. Emmer grows best in the dry prairie regions with hot summers, and even does well in poor or stony ground. It is a better drought and rust resister than either Oats or Barley, and it also yields considerably better. The feeding value is high. Sow 1½ bushels to acre

Write for our prices on field seeds—the market varies.

Spring Rye

A good catch crop, as it may be sown later than most grains. Not so good a yielder as Winter Rye. Sow about 1½ bushels per acre. Crop is very short.

Dwarf Essex Rape

This is an ideal sheep feed, easily grown. Pigs and cattle are also very fond of it. The plant is a rank grower and should have heavy manuring as well as high cultivation. Any corn soil will grow Rape. Sow the seed by the end of June and the crop can be ready to feed at a season when it is most needed. If the soil is rich and clean, sow broadcast; if not so clean, sow in drills and cultivate as for corn. When sown broadcast use 5 pounds and if in drills 2 pounds to the acre.

Japanese Grown (Winter Sowing Rape).

Genuine English Grown—Dwarf Essex Rape.

Sunflower, Mammoth Russian

Standard crop raised for the seed, which is used in poultry and parrot feeds. Fancy domestic seed suitable for sowing. Sow about 8 pounds to acre

Millets

Golden—Planted on good land produces a large crop of hay forage during the summer months and leaves the ground in finest condition for wheat. There is no larger yielding forage plant. Seed is valuable for poultry. (Bushel, 50 pounds.) Sow ½ bushel to the acre.

Hungarian Millet—Yields heavy growth of excellent hay. When saved for hay should be cut before the seeds become hard. Can be sown as late as July. (Bushel, 48 pounds.) Sow ½ bushel to the acre.

Japanese Millet—It grows 6 feet high and yields 10 tons green fodder per acre. When cured it makes an excellent quality of hay, and is a much relished green fodder. Cure as you would a heavy crop of clover. It may be sown from the middle of May to the 1st of July, if broadcast, at the rate of 15 pounds per acre, but it is better to sow in rows 12 or 18 inches apart, using 10 to 12 pounds per acre, and cultivate until 15 inches high, when its rapid growth will smother all weeds.

Pearl or Cat-tail Millet—No other plant makes so much forage. Three successive cuttings of one crop in Georgia yielded 52,416 pounds per acre. Stools at ground; thick foliage. Can be cut when 3 feet high. Sow 5 pounds per acre in drills, 3 feet apart, or broadcast at the rate of 25 pounds per acre.

Corn

Minnesota No. 13—This is known as Wisconsin No. 8, and is a heavy yielding, very early Yellow Dent corn; matures in 90 days of corn-growing weather. This variety grows to a height of 8 feet on good soil and furnishes a great amount of fodder. The ears are 8 inches long, with 16 rows of kernels and taper to tip; the kernels show a good Dent type and are of fair depth. Although not yet as well bred as Madison Dent, it is about 10 days earlier.

Golden Glow—Wisconsin No. 12—Is a fine product of "Minnesota No. 13," crossed with "North Star." It is very early and develops ears of good size, 8 inches in length, slightly tapering. The kernels are of medium depth, slightly rough. The cob is large enough to aid early drying, but is not too large. This is a very strong growing plant with plenty of foliage, which enhances its value for fodder

Pride of the North—This is the most extensively planted yellow Dent corn in northern Illinois and Iowa. The type varies, but usually has 16 rows of kernels on a cob, with tapering tip.

Reid's Yellow Dent (Standard Type) Pedigreed Seed—Th great prize-winning show corn brought to Illinois in 1864, from Ohio. For Southern Iowa, Central Illinois (see Northern Grown Reid's for North Central Illinois), Central Indiana, Kansas Missouri and Nebraska this is the most satisfactory Yellow Dent Corn to grow. Fifty years of careful selection has resulted in remarkable evenness in appearance of ears. It is most accurately described as follows: Ear 9 to 10 inches long, 7 inches around, 18 to 24 rows with narrow space between them; deep grains with small cob, well filled at butt and tip. Matures in about 115 days in Central Illinois.

Boone County White—This corn has been bred for large ears and matures rather slowly, requiring about 120 days good corn weather. The ear tapers slightly, length 10 inches, circumference 7½ inches, 16 to 22 rows, medium space between, cob white, medium size. This variety is also known a Johnson County White in Indiana.

Iowa Silver Mine—Creamy white in color, cylindrical in shape, tapering only a little at the tip, 18 to 20 rows; length 9 inches, circumference, 7¼ inches, kernels rough and deep, little space between rows; cob small and white. In good corn weather ripens in 110 days.

Leaming Improved—Probably planted over a greater area of country than any other sort on account of its great adaptability to various soil and other influences. Ripens in 100 to 110 days under favorable conditions in central corn belts. The ear is tapering, length 10 inches; circumference, 7 inches; wedge-shaped yellow kernels, smooth and firm on the cob; 18 to 20 rows, with medium space between; well filled and rounded tips and butts; cob red, of medium size.

Madison Yellow Dent—It matures in 100 to 106 days of ordinary corn growing weather, and is a magnificent yielder. The ears are a little smaller than Reid's Yellow Dent, but resemble that sort otherwise; they are 8½ inches long, and have 16 rows of deep set kernels arranged close together in even rows, but with space enough to permit perfect drying, a very essential point in Northern corn.

Silver King, or Wisconsin No. 7—This corn was introduced some years ago by Prof. Moore of the Wisconsin Experiment Station. The ears have a good cylindrical shape, are about 8 inches long and usually have 16 rows of kernels which are deep set, and just thick enough to permit rapid ripening

Dakota Yellow Dent—A very early Yellow Dent corn raised in North Dakota; matures in better than 90 days; ears 7 inches long; kernels quite hard; good for late planting in central locations. The yield may be increased by planting closer than is customary with Standard Dent sorts

Flint Corns

Flint Corns are grown in the colder sections of the corn belt, as they are earlier than the Dent type. In the central belts they are used for late sowing, as they mature a crop when it is much too late to plant Dent sorts. Equally as good as Dent corns for silage purposes.

Longfellow Flint—A beautiful cob of rich, glossy yellow and very long—10 to 15 inches. The stalks grow to the height of 7 to 7½ feet and the ears are borne about 3 feet from the ground

Giant Long Flint—A tawny, smoky white sort, one of the best for ensilage and fodder because of its suckering habit and breadth of blade. The ears are 12 to 15 inches long, and smooth and symmetrical. Stalks bear two to three ears.

King Phillip—This is an extra early Red Flint sort. The ears are 10 inches long and eight-rowed. On poor land it does much better in yield than most other sorts.

Pop Corn

Black Beauty (New)—An extra early variety which pops very large and is the most tender and crisp of all. Although the kernels are black, it pops a pearly white. Extremely early, ripening so it may be popped the same year as grown, without kiln drying.

Japanese Dwarf Rice—Very tender and almost hulless. Ears short and chunky. Heavy yielder. We regard this as the coming commercial variety. Crop very short.

Baby Golden (New)—A yellow Dwarf Rice. A wonderful seller on the local market. Same fine hulless quality as the Dwarf Rice.

Write for our prices on field seeds—the market varies.

Fodder Corn

Fodder is a paying, necessary crop, especially in dairying. All the different types of corn are planted for fodder. Sweet corn is used in most dairying regions.

Sweet Fodder—Nothing better for summer and fall green feed, or curing for winter. Peck, 85 cents, bushel, $3.00.

Red Cob Ensilage or Fodder—Has a deep red cob, strong leafy stalks and short joints. Southern grown. Peck, 50 cents; bushel, $1.60.

Virginia Mammoth White Horse Tooth—Small stalk, vast quantity foliage, short joints, kernels large and white. Peck, 60 cents; bushel, $1.75.

Sorghums, Kaffir, Etc.

Early Amber Cane—The value of Sugar Cane as a green fodde crop is appreciated by the dairy farmer. A great quantity of feed may be had from a half acre with a small investment for seed. Sow 60 pounds to the acre.

Feterita—Earliest of the drought-resisting sorghums.

Jerusalem Corn—The best and surest grain crop for dry coun tries and seasons; 3 feet high. Makes one large head on main shoot and several small heads on side shoots.

Kaffir Corn—One of the best forage plants. Preferred by some to cane. Grows four to five feet high. For fodder sow 40 pounds per acre broadcast.

Milo Maize—Yellow variety of sorghum, non-saccharine, stalks 8 to 10 feet high. It stands dry weather and makes its crop where corn would fail. Plant in 3-foot rows and cultivate as corn, 3 to 5 pounds per acre.

Improved Evergreen Broom Corn—The most popular variety in the Western broom corn growing localities. Brush of good length and handsome appearance and shows almost no red color. Sow 15 pounds to the acre.

Sudan Grass—Closely related to the cultivated sorghums; of value particularly in the dry Middle West as a drought resisting hay crop. In the Eastern and Central Northern sections should be tried as a substitute for millet, as the crop is larger and has better feeding value. Care should be exercised as with cane and other sorghums in turning cattle on to second growth.

Timothy

The most popular of all hay grasses. A stand is easily secured, growth is rapid and the hay produced commands the highest market figure. An especially valuable feature of Timothy is its hardiness and its ability to withstand both heat and cold. The vast majority of farmers now sow clover either Medium Red or Alsike with Timothy to replenish the soil with the nitrogen taken by the Timothy.

Red or Creeping Fescue (***Festuca rugra***)—An excellent bottom grass for pastures and especially for those which are quite shaded. For lawns it is unsurpassed and should be included in all shade mixtures. Sow in spring, 30 lbs. per acre (14 lbs. to the bushel).

Grasses

Slender Fescue or Fine Leaved Sheep's Fescue (***Festuca Tenuifolia***)—Of principal value for lawn purposes, where it does very well on dry and inferior soils as well as in shady places. Sow in spring 30 pounds to the acre. (22 pounds to the bushel.)

Hard Fescue (***Festuca Duriuscula***)—This grass does well in sandy pastures. Is a slender, and very tufted perennial, a dwarf form of Sheep's Fescue. A good grass for resisting drought. Of fair value as a lawn grass, but must be sown in mixture with other sorts on account of its forming tufts. Sow in spring 30 pounds to the acre (12 pounds to bushel).

Orchard Grass (***Dactylis Glomerata***)—A very hardy grass, invaluable for pasture mixtures. Ready to cut for hay before Timothy. Wet soils do not suit it. Not recommended for lawn mixtures as it grows in tufts and leaves bare spots. Sow in spring. 25 to 30 pounds per acre (14 pounds per bushel).

Italian Rye Grass (***Lolium Italicum***)—Likes a rich, moist loamy soil where it does remarkably well and produces good hay and pasturage. Desirable for this purpose in temporary pastures. Develops very rapidly and is excellent for soiling. Valuable in lawn grass mixtures demanding immediate effect. Does particularly well in the South. Sow in spring, 60 to 70 pounds per acre (18 pounds to the bushel).

English or Perennial Rye Grass (***Lolium Perenne***)—Does very well in this country. Good for both pastures and meadows. Moist and rich clays or loams are the soil best suited to it. The seed is heavy and very quick to start. It is a valuable lawn grass, especially where quick results are sought. Sow in spring, 60 to 70 pounds per acre.

Chewing's Fescue (***New Zealand Grown***)—A good substitute for Red Fescue.

Bermuda Grass (***Cynodon Dactylon***)—The grass for Southern lawns and pastures; hard to kill, resists drought; should only be planted for permanency and in the South. Sow in spring 15 pounds to acre (30 pounds to bushel).

Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass (***Poa Trivialis***)—A perennial species closely related to Kentucky Blue Grass. Does best in moist, cool locations and its principal use is as a bottom grass in permanent pastures. For lawn purposes it does well on sandy moist spots on account of its spreading roots. Sow in spring, about 15 to 20 pounds to the acre (14 pounds to the bushel).

Wood Meadow Grass (***Poa Nemoralis***)—In the Northern and Middle States this is the best of all lawn grasses for deep shade. Very hardy and a perennial. Its creeping roots establish a lasting, even and deep green turf. On dry rich soils it makes good pasturage and hay, but is usually too expensive to sow. Sow in spring, 30 to 35 pounds per acre (14 pounds to the bushel).

Awnless Brome Grass (***Bromus Inermis***)—Successful on arid soils, very strong, thick growth, making two big crops. Cut in bloom, it nearly equals Timothy. It prevents washing on banks of streams; is hard to eradicate—fine pasture. Sow in spring, Vaughan's extra cleaned seed. 2 bushels per acre (14 pounds to bushel).

Johnson Grass

(***Andropogon Halepensis***)

A drought resister and much used in the warmer parts of the Southern States. Used for hay, it should be cut just as it comes into bloom, where it is much liked by all kinds of stock. Sow in spring, 1½ bushels per acre (25 pounds to the bushel).

Clover

Hubam—White Blossom—This annual sweet clover is an important and valuable introduction to agriculture. It may be sown in early spring on winter wheat or rye or with spring-sown small grain, preferably with early varieties. After the oats are cut the Hubam, even after being topped a little, comes in rapidly, producing a good crop of hay or seed. As a catch crop Hubam is valuable sown alone any time in spring up to July. Where bees are kept Hubam produces a wonderful bee pasture when the honey plants are scarce.

Sweet Clover—White Blossom—On worn-out or poor soils all over the country, and on good farm lands in dry sections, no other soil-renovating plant can produce as good results. It withstands summer heat and the cold of northern winters. Cattle, sheep and hogs soon acquire a taste for it and as a feed it ranks in value close to alfalfa. It has the same nitrogenous value as alfalfa. Cut before getting too large, it makes good hay. Sow in spring or fall.

Mammoth Red Clover—Should be included in all permanent grass mixtures, especially on heavy and medium soils. Flowers later than Medium Red, is hardier and not so liable to winter kill.

Crimson Clover—Erect growing annual with long, narrow and pointed flower heads. Grown extensively in the East and South for turning under to improve the soil.

Produces a hay crop of excellent feeding value but requires to be cut in full bloom to obtain the full value of the nutriment. Sow in August or September, 15 lbs. per acre.

Alsike or Hybrid Clover—Thrives well on damp soils where it is impossible to secure a catch of Red Clover. Because the seed goes so much further than Medium Red and because of its comparatively reasonable price many farmers are sowing Alsike. Sow 5 to 6 lbs. per acre in spring.

White Clover—Extremely valuable for permanent grass mixtures. It will stand more grazing than any other Clover. As the growth is short it has no value in a hay crop. Much used in lawns. Sow in spring, 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

Medium Red Clover—The most widely used soiling crop for a regular rotation. Our fancy seed is of the highest standard in purity, color and germination.

Alfalfa and Other Leguminous Crops



Alfalfa

The unfailing market demand for alfalfa hay, its value for all stock, especially dairy cattle, its certainty of a fair return during the dry seasons are its great strong points. Success is not difficult. The majority of growers are agreed on the following essentials:

I. A well-drained soil. "Wet feet" kills alfalfa.

II. Well-prepared land—free of weeds, by constant cultivation after plowing to seeding time.

III. Drill seed if possible or cover by dragging.

IV. Innoculate land by one-half wagon load of soil from old alfalfa field or from around the roots of the wild sweet clover or use nitrogen (see page 98).

V. Lime the soil before planting. Two to five tons per acre is usually beneficial on most soils.

VI. Use acclimated seed—northern grown seed if for northern localities.

VII. Sow June 1st to middle of July, alone for Central States. In spring sowing with grain, barley is the most successful nurse crop.

Grimm or Everlasting—Grimm stands in the same high relation to the alfalfa as Marquis Wheat does to the wheat crop. It is a type of Northern origin, consequently has a very wide range of adaptibility and hardiness. Endures extremes of cold and withstands excessive heat, accepting most all soils and has obtained a reputation for productiveness and hardiness all through the Northwest

Soy Beans

An ideal crop for turning under to improve worn out soils. As a fodder crop it should be fed in conjunction with corn in proportion of one part beans to five of corn so as to reduce the excess of protein in the former. It should be cut for hay before the stems become too woody, otherwise the nutritive value of the feed will be endangered. Seed should be sown in June at the rate of ½ bushel per acre and in drills 30 inches apart.

Canada Field Peas

A valuable crop in the northern states for soiling and for cattle feed. Sown with oats all stock eat the hay greedily and thrive upon it. Sow broadcast, 2 bushels per acre—if sown with oats, use a bushel with 1½ bushels oats

Lentils

A leguminous annual. Succeeds best in dry, sandy soil. Splendid pigeon food and also used for soups. Sow about 60 lbs. per acre.

Sainfoin or Esparsette

An excellent perennial Fodder plant growing about 3 feet high, flowering in June and July. It is adapted to light, chalky soils, being an enriching, heat-resisting Clover; does well in Southern and Western States. May be sown in drills or broadcast. Sow 25 lbs. per acre broadcast, 12 to 15 lbs. in drills.

Cow Peas

The value of cow peas as a soil enricher is well known. It adds nitrogen to the soil at less cost than by any other method. Cow peas make excellent hay. A warm, sandy soil will give best results. Where never grown before, drilling in and cultivating at first, as for field beans, is the best way to start.

Varieties—Northern Grown, Michigan Favorite, Southern Black Eye. Whip-poor-Will, New Era.

Vetches

Winter Vetch—Sand or Hairy Vetch—An excellent winter cover crop. Sown in the Northern States in the fall, it grows well and remains green all winter. It supplies the place in the North that the less hardy crimson clover does in the South, prevents washing or leaching of soil and at the same time, being a nitrogen gatherer, enriches the soil. Vetch furnishes a very valuable hay or pasture. Drill for cover crop 10 to 20 lbs. per acre. For hay use 1 bushel per acre.

Spring Vetch or Tares (***Vicia sativa—Oregon Vetch***)—Sown broadcast at rate of 1 to 1½ bushels to acre, like wheat or barley, and sometimes mixed with oats, for soiling. Valuable for orchards Used in France and Canada as a substitute for peas. Culture same as field peas

Prices on Field Seeds: Owing to the varying market on field seeds our prices are published upon a separate list revised from time to time and supplied on request. Write us for a special quotation on your needs. If you wish seeds of a variety not cataloged we probably can supply it of the best quality and at the lowest market rate. Give us an opportunity.

A Few Facts Worth Knowing About

May's First of All Tomato

May's First of All Tomato is the earliest tomato yet introduced having been tested with Atlantic Prize, Sparks Earliana and nearly every variety claiming earliness, and ripens a week to ten days ahead.

May's First of All Tomato is a very productive sort, having plants with short, close jointed branches upon which large clusters of fruit form. Our illustration, which is from a photograph, will give some idea as to its fruit setting qualities.

May's First of All Tomato is of finest quality. The fruit is quite uniform in size, and of smooth regular form, bright red in color with firm flesh, ripens evenly.

May's First of All Tomato is a splendid shipping variety, a good keeper and of great value to the Market Gardeners.

Pkt. 10c, 3 pkts. 25c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. $1.00, lb. $3.50.



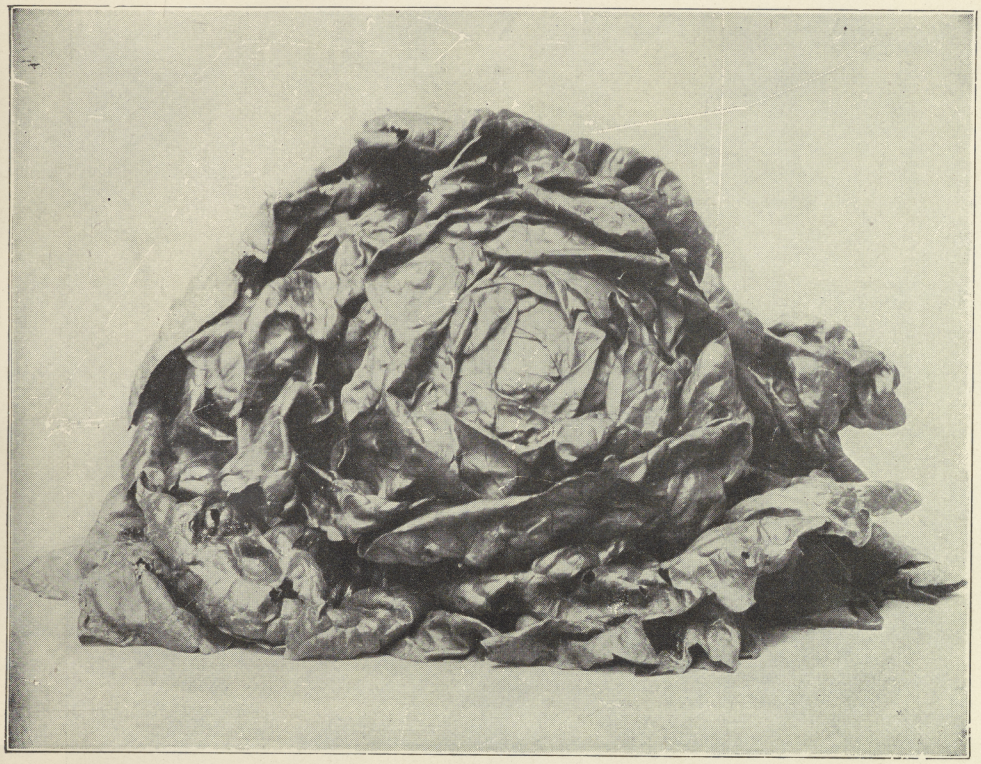
We especially recommend **First of all Tomato** to patrons. The increasing demand for this splendid variety leads us to believe that its true merits are being recognized by market gardeners and home growers alike.

Strawberry or Husk Tomato

A SPLENDID PRESERVING FRUIT

Also known as "GROUND CHERRY." The fruit has a pleasant strawberry like flavor, and is much relished raw, but generally used for preserves, for which it is excellent. The small yellow fruits are enclosed in a husk or covering, and when ripe are ½ inch in diameter, bright yellow in color, and may be kept all winter, if the husks are not removed. They are easy to grow and do well on almost any soil. Plants of low spreading growth and immensely productive. There has been an increased demand for seed of this tomato and we heartily recommend it to our customers. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c.

Lettuce



May King Lettuce

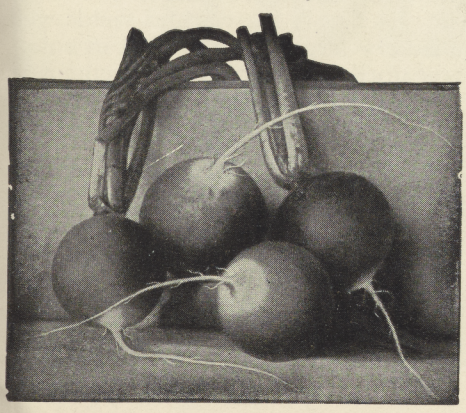
This is a Very Solid Lettuce of Large Size

The Most Used of All Salads

In Demand Every Month of the Year

May King Lettuce

A recent variety of great value. For early spring planting in the open ground it is unequaled. Extremely hardy, it is a very quick growing variety. Plants grow from 6 to 7 inches in diameter, with outer leaves so closely folded that the plant is practically all head. Of rich, buttery substance, outer leaves are green, slightly tinted with brown; inner leaves are bright yellow, of a specially fine, rich, buttery flavor. The round, compact heads are very solid, so that they will carry well to market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. $1.50.



May's Non-Plus Ultra Radish

A round red variety, very early, the roots being ready to pull in 3 weeks from the time of starting, and they remain fit for use longer than any other. The flesh is crisp, tender and mild in flavor and the radish globular in form and very smooth. The small tops admit of very close planting. Packet 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

May's Guaranteed Minnetonka Apple





The Minnetonka Apple

Grown in the "Most Northern Nurseries in America" and a Minnetonka seedling, it has been found to be the hardiest, most productive and most generally satisfactory apple we have ever raised. It thrives and yields well where all other varieties fail. The fruit is very large, a bright red in color, matures full and evenly clinging to the tree until late in the season, rendering possible the handpicking of almost the entire crop for market. It is a good keeper, keeping two months longer than the wealthy. The core is very small, the flesh tender, crisp with a delicious sub acid flavor making it excellent for either cooking or eating.

We Guarantee

We guarantee every tree of the Minnetonka variety purchased of us until it produces a bushel of fruit and will replace free of charge any tree that may die before this result is obtained. What stronger recommendation can we give?



Prices—5 to 6 ft. Trees, $2.00 each; 3 for $5.75; 6 for $10.00; 12 for $17.00; by express or freight.



Hedges

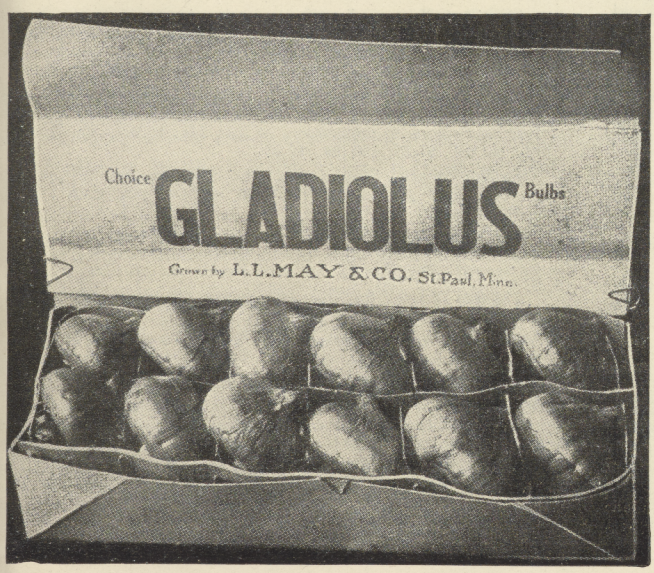


Buckthorn—the Best Hedge Known

For marking boundary lines of a city lot, a well trimmed hedge is preferable to a fence, no matter how elaborate it may be, while a drive outlined by low growing Berberry Thunbergii, loses all stiffness and takes on graceful contours. For screening off unsightly parts of the premises or securing seclusion to a back yard, or garden, a high growing hedge of Buckthorn is very effective and forms a beautiful background, against which the bright colors of the garden stand out brilliantly. A hedge is a very practical thing, it is a fence that grows better with age. Topping a stone wall on a terrace or bounding a formal garden, the quaintly trimmed hedge lends a note of elegance not obtainable in any other way—indeed certain styles of houses demand this finish as a part of their architecture.

Instructions For Planting: For best effect Buckthorn should be planted in double rows, one foot apart alternately, however good results may be obtained by planting in a single row a foot apart if hedge is trimmed often to thicken it out from the ground up. It is advisable to cut back well immediately after planting.

Price—Well Branched, 2–3 foot stock, $30.00 per 100 plants. Well Branched, 3–4 foot stock, $40.00 per 100 plants.



Gladioli, An Unusual Bargain

In the handling in the field and warehouse there often arises a doubt as to the exact variety name of some of our Gladioli bulbs, and rather than take any chance on giving a customer the wrong kind we use these bulbs in our prize mixture. In buying this collection you are apt to get bulbs of the very choicest sorts. If you are a flower lover and do not insist on knowing the variety names, but just want beautiful flowers, take advantage of this wonderful opportunity of procuring 12 of the choicest kinds for in all probability the price of any one bulb. All select first size flowering bulbs of the varieties found listed on pages 48 and 49.

Price—THIS COLLECTION, POSTPAID ONLY, $1.00.

All Spraying Materials

SPRAYING is garden insurance. It is as necessary as fire insurance. Seeds and labor put into the ground must have protection from insects and disease if they are to produce a full harvest. No gardener who has known the satisfaction of such protection will ever be content to neglect spraying.

Insects are of two general classes, those which eat leaves and roots and those which suck juices. The former are killed by arsenic sprays, which poison their food. Such sprays are useless against sucking insects, as they do not poison the plant juices. Instead, the aphis and similar sucking insects must be hit direct by oily or nicotine sprays. Fungicides are used to protect plants from disease. Bordeaux mixture and lime-sulphur are favorites for this use.

Economy may be obtained by combining sprays. Arsenate of lead and lime-sulphur, or arsenate and bordeaux may be combined; and a nicotine poison may be added, thus giving protection from fungus disease, chewing insects and aphis in the same operation. Detailed directions for the use of the materials listed on this page accompany them and should be read carefully, as there is danger of injuring plants by using sprays unsuited to them.

Dry insecticides, dusted on, are superior for many purposes. They are more effective than sprays in controlling leaf-eating insects upon garden crops, such as cucumbers, cabbages, etc., and are increasingly used to replace sprays for other purposes.

Spraying materials cannot be mailed. They must be delivered by express, or freight at the buyer's expense, small orders being always sent by express.

Black Leaf 40—is a solution of Nicotine Sulphate. It is highly recommended by Experiment Stations throughout the United States as a spray for aphis and all soft bodied sucking insects. For spraying only. Directions must be followed carefully. 1 oz. bottle, 35c; ½ lb. can, $1.25, makes 40 to 100 gallons; 2-lb. can. $3.50, makes 200 to 500 gallons; 10-lb can, $13.50, makes 840 to 2,100 gallons.

Lime Sulphur—(Solution). The best remedy for San Jose scale. One gallon makes twelve. Also one of the best summer sprays, as it is an excellent fungicide. When used in summer dilute with 20 to 30 parts water. Per qt. can, 45c; 1 gal., $1.00; 5-gal. can, $4 00.

Ant Exterminator—Non-poisonous powder which, if scattered about their haunts or runs, will kill or drive away ants from lawns, etc. (We do not send this outside of States of Illinois and New York.) Per box, 35c; by mail, 40c; smaller size, 20c.

Aphis Punk—Special preparation of nicotine for killing insects. Per pkg., 12 sheets, 75c; 1 case, 12 pkgs., $8.00.

Aphine—1 pt., 65c; 1 qt., $1.00; 1 gal., $3.00.

Calcium, Arsenate—(Dry). For dusting and spraying A new arsenical poison for chewing insects, especially potato beetles. Harmless to foliage, not easily washed off. Lb., 45c; 5 lbs., $2.25; 10 lbs., $3.75.

Bordeaux Mixture—(Dry). The best fungicide for curing and preventing black rot, mildew, blight, leaf curl, scab or other fungoid diseases on fruits and plants. 1 lb. will make 5 gallons liquid. Lb., 40c; 5 lbs., $1.75; 25-lb. kegs, $6.50

Carbon Disulphide—For ants and cut worms. 1 lb., 50c; ¼ lb., 20c.

Fish-Oil Soap—Standard wash for trees and plants where insects and eggs affect the bark. Lb., 30c; 5 lbs. $1.25; 10 lbs., $2.25.

Flowers of Sulphur—Lb., 12c· 10 lbs., $1.00; 50 lbs., $3.50; 100 lbs., $6.00.

Fungine—New remedy for mildew, rust and other fungus diseases, for greenhouse and outdoor use. Pint, 65c; 1 qt., $1.25; gal., $3 00.

Grape Dust—Excellent for the prevention and destruction of mildew on plants. 5 lbs., 95c; 10 lbs., $1.80.

Hellebore Powdered, White—Less poisonous than Paris Greer and safer to use when fruit and vegetables are nearly ripe. Per ¼ lb., 20c; ½ lb., 35c; lb., 60c; 5 lbs , $2.75; 10 lbs., $5.00

Hall's Nicotine Fumigator—Lights quickly, burns evenly and will not go out. No waste; every particle is consumed. It retains its strength indefinitely. 2½-lb. tin, $2.50; 10-lb. tin, $8.50.

Kerosene Emulsion—One of the best insecticides for all soft-bodied sucking insects feeding openly, so as to be within reach of actual contact, such as plant lice, flea beetles, aphis, greenfly, mealy bug; also for insects on fruit trees, including San Jose scale. Per Per 1-qt. can, 50c; 1-gal. can, $1.25; 5-gal. can, $5.00.

Melrosine—is certain death to Rose bugs. One pint will make three gallons of spray solution. Pint, $1 00; qt., $1.75; half gal., $3.25; gal., $6 00.

Arsenate of Lead (Paste)—The latest and best known insecticide for all leaf-eating insects. It adheres to the foliage for weeks, thus doing away with repeated sprayings. There is absolutely no danger of burning or scorching the leaves. Lb., 40c; 5 lbs., $1.75; 10 lbs., $2.75; 25 lbs., $5.75; 50 lbs., $10.00; 100 lbs., $18.00.

Arsenate of Lead (Dry)—For dusting and spraying. Solves the problem of controlling practically all leaf-eating insects in an efficient manner. 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., $2.00; 10 lbs., $3.75; 25 lbs., $7.50; 50 lbs., $14.00; 100 lbs., $25.00.

Pyrox—Kills all leaf-eating insects, destroys fungus growth, blight and rot. Mixes easily in cold water, sprays without clogging and sticks to foliage. Price, 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., $1.65; 10 lbs., $3.00; 25 lbs., $6.00; 50 lbs., $11 00; 100 lbs., $18.50.

Nikoteen—Use same as Nicoticide. ½ pint. $1.10; pt., $2.00; 3 pts., $5.75; original case, 10 pts., $18.00.

Paris Green—A poisonous insecticide in powder form for insects which chew. When applied as a powder, use one part Paris Green to 100 parts plaster or flour. As a liquid, one pound of Paris Green in 150 to 300 gallons water; if used on fruit trees add one pound quick-lime. Changes with market. ½ lb., 30c; per lb., 50c; 5 lbs., $2.40; 14 lbs., $5.75.

Scalecide—An oil preparation for San Jose scale. Use 1 gal. to 15 gals. water. Qt., 60c; gal., $1.40; 5 gals., $6.25; 10 gals., $10.60.

Slug Shot, Hammond's—Guaranteed to destroy potato bugs, and those on tomato and egg plants, currant worms, cabbage lice and worms. Price, 1 lb., 20c; 5-lb. pkg., 60c; 25 to 50 lbs., at 10½c per lb. Per keg, 125 lbs., $12.00; barrel, 250 lbs., in bulk, $23.00.

Sulphate of Iron—A remedy for weeds on lawns, kills dandelions without injuring grass. Liquid should be applied with a fine spray Full particulars on application. 5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 40c; 25 lbs., 75c; 50 lbs., $1.25; 100 lbs., $2.25.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap—One of the best remedies for greenfly on roses. Per ½-lb. box, 25c; by mail, 30c; 3-oz. pkg., each. 15c; by mail, 20c.

Thrip Juice No. 2—Destructive for mealy bug, scale, thrip codlin moth, canker worm, beetles, caterpillars, etc Per pt., 75c qt., $1.10; gal., $3.2>.

Tobacco Dust—5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 55c; 100 lbs., $4.00.

Tobacco Stems—These prices subject to change without notice on account of the uncertain supply. Price, 100 lbs , $2.25; 500 lbs., $9.00; 1000 lbs., $17.50

Tree Tanglefoot—Perfect safeguard for trees. Lb., 50c; 5 lbs $2.25; 10 lbs., $4.25.

Vermine—For eel, cut worms and wire worms, working in the soil. It can be applied to all vegetation. Gal., $3.00; qt., $1.00

Worm Eradicator—Electric destroyer of worms of every kind at the roots of trees, shrubs, flowers, grape vines, vegetables, etc. Brings worms to surface and rids Golf Grounds of worms without discoloring grass. Use 1 or 2 ounces to a gallon of water. 8 oz., 50c; 24 oz., $1.00; 1 gal., $4.00; 5 gal., $17.50

Fertilizers for all Purposes

THERE are three chemical elements of fertility—nitrogen, phosphate and potash. In chemical fertilizer formulas the first number stands for the percentage of nitrogen, the second for phosphate and the third for potash. Thus a 3-8-1 fertilizer has 3 per cent nitrogen, 8 per cent phosphate and 1 per cent potash

Each element has a particular function. In general, nitrogen contributes to leaf growth, phosphate to stem growth, and potash to fruit development. A balanced fertilizer contains all three, in amounts suited to the particular plant for which it is intended.

Nitrogen in the form of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia is a stimulant to the growth of seedlings when transplanted, fruit trees which lack vigor, or any plant which seems to be checked in growth. It is particularly valuable for all plants of which the leaves are eaten, such as lettuce, cabbage, spinach, etc.

Manures are preferable to chemical fertilizers where humus is desired, because in addition to the chemical elements of fertility they contain inert organic matter which will decay and form humus, whereas the inert matter, or filler of chemical fertilizers, is usually of mineral character and does not form humus.

Liquid manure made by dissolving soluble portions of manure in water will be found to act quickly, and are especially valuable in the flower garden, for stimulating growth, increasing the size of flowers and improving color. Chemical fertilizers in general act more quickly than dry manures, and should be applied sparingly and frequently, rather than the reverse, for best results. They should be retained near the surface of the ground and for this reason are usually applied after the ground is prepared, and raked in lightly.

Fertilizer Prices—These will be found on separate sheet enclosed, and are subject to change. Delivery is by express or freight at the expense of the buyer. Ask us for special quotation on larger amounts.

3-8-1 Fertilizer—Especially prepared for such crops as require a quick, strong fertilizer; should be mixed well into the soil. Adapted for tobacco, hops, potatoes, flax, sugar beets, early cabbage, cauliflower, celery, fruits, especially strawberries, suitable for all soils (except sour) Quantity of pounds to be used per acre: Corn, 300 to 500; Clover, 200; Timothy, 200; Pasture, 200 to 600; Early Cabbage and Melons, 400 to 800; Peas, 400 to 800; Pumpkin and Squash 300 to 600; Radish and Spinach, 500 to 1000.

Bone, Blood and Potash—Excellent for mixing into potting soil or as a top dressing. For potting soil, use about 20 pounds to a cubic yard of soil, and for the dressing scatter it about as thick as lawn grass is sown, after loosening the surface of the soil. It is excellent for carnations if applied by the end of October or in November. It can also be applied as a liquid manure by using an 8-inch potful to a barrel of water.

2-8-1 Fertilizer—For fruit trees and small fruits, garden truck, etc. Quick in starting, lasting in effect, giving firm, healthy growth and developing the fruit. Quantity of pounds to be used per acre: Beet, 500 to 1500; Carrot, 300 to 800; Parsnip, 400 to 1000; Potato, 500 to 1000; Sage, 200 to 600; Salsify, 500 to 1000; Turnip, 500 to 1000; Blackberries, 400 to 800; Grapes, 400 to 500; Strawberries, 500 to 1000.

Dried Blood—For top-dressing, for mixing with the soil, and for applying in liquid form, it is one of the best and safest nitrogenous fertilizers. It is splendid for roses, carnations, chrysanthemums and all kinds of pot plants.

Acid Phosphate—Fourteen per cent available. Animal or bone phosphate the most available form. Used on grain crops and others requiring an excessive amount of phosphoric acid.

Muriate of Potash—Imported Potash once again available, should be used liberally, especially for all root crops.

Hardwood Ashes—This is also a splendid fertilizer for the lawn and garden, containing all of the fertilizing elements except nitrogen. If used on the lawn at the rate of a ton or more per acre as a first application, and annual dressing of three hundred pounds afterwards, will insure a thrifty growth of dark color, exemption from ill effects of dry weather and freedom from weeds.

Land Plaster or Gypsum—A high-grade lime product for sweetening heavy and sour soils.

Pulverized Limestone—The agricultural value of lime has been known for centuries, it is an economic neutralizer for soil acidity, also beneficial to the soil in many other ways; it improves the texture of the soil, lets in air and moisture, liberates nitrogen and other plant food, makes your soil sweet—enlivens it—that is, makes conditions favorable to plant growth by giving life to the soil bacteria which make it productive. Apply after the land is plowed or dug for a crop, scattering with a lime distributor, 2 tons or more per acre, or by hand in small gardens—about a large handful to a square yard. Packed in cotton sacks—not paper.

Bone and Blood—For cabbage, cauliflower, corn and other crops of big surface growth; not desirable for root crops except it is used in connection with potash, salts, or hardwood ashes, and if so used it is especially adapted to fruits, if applied early. For garden crops use 300 to 500 lbs. per acre.

Bone Meal—It is ground fine h,nce acts quickly. Free from acid, contains ammonia, phosphoric acid, and bone phosphate.Excellente for lawns, flowers, tulips, peonies, iris and all garden crops.

QUANTITY REQUIRED—For permanent pasture and mowing lands ½ to 1 ton per acre; for trees and vines, 2 to 4 quarts each; for top-dressing, 1000 to 1500 lbs per acre; rose beds and plants, 1 part to about 50 of soil; for starting a new lawn, as a base, 3 to 5 lbs. per 100 square feet.

Sheep Manure—This is a natural Manure, and its effect is immediate; it is excellent for mixing with the soil for greenhouse plants—one part manure and six parts soil Strewn over and dug into the vegetable garden or placed directly in drills or hills, it promotes a rapid, steady growth until maturity. It makes the richest, safest and quickest Liquid Manure. For use in liquid form, one pound to five gallons of water will make a liquid which can be used with safety daily if necessary.

Nitrate of Soda or Chili Saltpeter—Nitrate of Soda is not a substitute for other Manures, but is the cheapest and best form in which to apply Nitrogen to plants. Remove the lumps before using and break them up, which can be done by pounding. Use as a top-dressing at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre on the following vegetables, when plants are well established: Beets, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cucumber, Celery, Egg Plant, Lettuce, Spinach, Onions. For Asparagus, a top-dressing of 250 lbs. per acre just as soon as the first shoots make their appearance. For Strawberries, a top-dressing of about 100 lbs. per acre after the plants have blossomed. For the Home Garden apply as a solution, one ounce to two gallons of water.

Shredded Cattle Manure—An efficient, high grade natural fertilizer for all general purposes, manufactured by special process from selected fresh cleanings from cattle pens. There is no offensive odor, and when spread on lawn and garden it works down into the soil so that there is no refuse to blow about or be raked off when the growing season begins. If applied to the lawn in the fall it protects the grass roots all through the winter.

Pure Ichthemic Guano—An Ideal Plant Food, that exactly fulfills the requirements of Plants and Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables in a well-balanced form. Directions for Use.—(1) In the dry state, 1 to 2 ounces to the square yard of ground. (2) In a liquid state, a tablespoonful to a gallon of water in the case of pot plants, about three times a week. (3) In a dry state mix with soil, when potting, 1 part to 100 parts of soil

Sulphate of Ammonia—Used for its Nitrogen. A very desirable fertilizer for all plants in which a large leaf development or rapid growth is desired. Use 1 pound to 50 square feet of ground or bench, or a tablespoonful to a bushel of soil, or 3 gallons of water.

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Stop! Have You Forgotten May's Seed Contest?



WIN $50.00 and the SEEDS for your next years' garden. An opportunity to obtain a flower or vegetable garden FREE of charge and to gain a substantial CASH PRIZE.

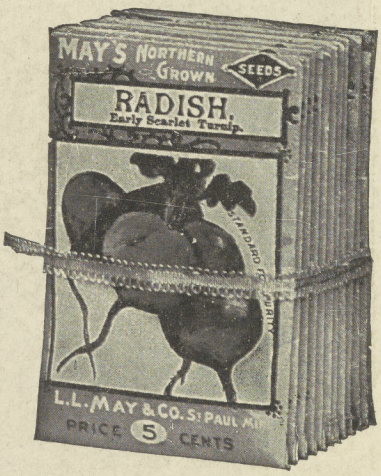
Each year we spend a great deal of money in obtaining photographs and cuts of our products for advertising purposes. This year we have decided to give our customers the benefit of this fund by offering it as a premium to the person or persons sending in the best photographs of the products of our seeds. Flowers or vegetables. If you have a particularly nice bloom or particularly good vegetable or have a very attractive garden, send us a photograph of it, either a small kodak picture which we can have enlarged or a large photograph. For the best one of these we will give a prize of $50.00. For the second best, $25.00; and for the third, $10.00. To all others sending in photographs we will send upon request coupons good for $1.00 worth of seeds to be applied on your next order. Do not neglect this opportunity.

Let Us Call Your Attention



to the fact that we have every advantage: location, experience and facilities. Our seeds and Nursery Stock are Northern Grown, and what's more, they are grown directly under our own supervision. Northern Grown means everything to a planter; it means earliness, hardiness, and in case of drought what is better able to withstand the conditions than Northern Grown Seeds and Nursery Stock?

L. L. May, Pres.





Above listed varieties, 10c per packet or (4 packets) one packet of each for 25c.

62.43 [1925 St Paul, Minn]

NURSERY STOCK PRICES

Those desiring Nursery Stock of GENUINE MERIT will find the same in

May's Hardy Northern Grown Nursery Stock

Best for all climates

Our Guarantee We guarantee all our stock to be up to size and grade specified in list, and to be in a healthy living condition when it leaves our hands. This guarantee holds good only when we are notified promptly on arrival of goods, stating any errors or cause for complaint. We also guarantee stock to be true to name, with the understanding that in case it does not prove so, we will replace stock **FREE OF CHARGE.**

APPLES

Grade	Each	Dozen	100
5-6 ft.	$1.25	$12.50	$100.00
4-5 ft.	1.00	10.00	80.00

PLUMS

5-6 ft.	$1.75	$17.50	$125.00
4-5 ft.	1.50	15.00	110.00

CHERRIES

Same price as plums.

PEARS

5-6 ft.	$2.00	$20.00	—
4-5 ft.	1.75	17.50	—

PEACHES

PRICES, Same as Plums

CURRANTS

2 YEARS OLD Strong and pure stock. Sell 6 at dozen rates.
$5.00 per dozen, $40.00 per 100, $300.00 per 1000.

RASPBERRIES

Strong selected plants. Sell 6 at dozen rates, 50 at 100 rates.
$2.50 per dozen; $4.50 for 25; $15.00 per 100., $90.00 per 1000.

GRAPES

60c each; $6.00 per dozen; $30.00 per 100.

GOOSEBERRIES

50c each; $5.00 per dozen.

BLACKBERRIES

Grown from root cuttings two years old; the best plants to purchase.
$3.00 per dozen; $5.00 for 25; $18.00 per 100.

MISCELLANEOUS

STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY or TREE RASPBERRY
25c each; $2 00 per dozen.

LOGANBERRY or RASPBERRY-BLACKBERRY
50c each; $5.00 per dozen.

RHUBARB — Strong Roots, 2 year
40c each; $4.00 per dozen; $25.00 per 100.

ASPARAGUS — 2 Year Roots, Strong
$1.50 per dozen; $7.50 per 100.

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS: NURSERY GROWN

Not less than 50 of a kind to be sold. Sell by size only.

	Dozen	100	1,000
Ash—18 to 24 in.		4.00	30.00
Box Elder—2 to 3 ft.		8.00	75.00
Elm—2 to 3 ft.		8.00	70.00
Maple, Soft—2 to 3 ft.		5.00	45.00

WINDBREAKS

Poplar—Norway, 3 to 4 ft.		7.00	60.00
Poplar—Carolina, 3 to 4 ft.		7.00	60.00
Poplar—Canadian, 3 to 4 ft.		8.00	70.00
Willow—Golden, 3 to 4 ft.		6.00	60.00
Willow—Laurel Leaf, 2 to 3 ft.		7.00	60.00
Willow—Laurel Leaf, 3 to 4 ft.		8.00	70.00

ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES

	Each	Dozen	100
Ash—American White, 8 to 10 ft.	$2.00	$20.00	$160.00
Ash—American White, 6 to 8 ft.	1.50	15.00	120.00
Birch—European white, 6 to 8 ft.	2.00	20.00	—
Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab, 5 to 6 ft.	2.50	25.00	—
Catalpa Speciosa—5 to 6 ft.	1.50	15.00	—
Elm—American, English and Scotch, 8 to 10 ft.	2.00	20.00	—
Elm—American, English and Scotch, 6 to 8 ft.	1.50	15.00	
Linden—American (Basswood), 8 to 9 ft.	2.50	25.00	—
Maple—Ash Leaved (Manitoba) or Box Elder, 6 to 8	1.00	10.00	—
Maple—Silver Leaved or Soft, 8 to 10 ft.	1.50	15.00	—
Maple—Silver Leaved or Soft, 6 to 8 ft.	1.00	10.00	—
Maple—Norway, 8 to 10 ft.	2.00	20.00	—
For large caliper and large quantities write to office.			
Mountain Ash—American, 6 to 8 ft.	2.50	25.00	—
Mountain Ash—American, 5 to 6 ft.	2.00	20.00	—
Walnut—Black, 6 to 8 ft.	2.00	20.00	—
Mulberry—Russian, 5 to 6 ft.	1.50	15.00	—
Poplar—Balsam (Balm of Gilead), 6 to 8 ft.	1.50	15.00	—
Poplar—Carolina, 6 to 8 ft.	1.00	10.00	80.00
Poplar—Lombardy, 8 to 10 ft.	2.00	20.00	—
Poplar—Lombardy, 6 to 8 ft.	1 75	17.50	—
Poplar—Norway, 8 to 10 ft.	2.00	20.00	—
Poplar—Norway, 6 to 8 ft.	1 75	17.50	—
Poplar—Silver, 8 to 9 ft.	2.00	20.00	—
Poplar—Silver, 6 to 8 ft.	1.75	17.50	—
Sumac—Glabra, 4 to 5 ft.	1 00	10.00	90.00
Sumac—Typhina (Fern Leaved or Staghorn), 4 to 5 ft.	1 00	10.00	90.00
Willow—Golden Russian, 8 to 10 ft.	1.25	12.50	110.00
Willow—Golden Russian, 6 to 8 ft.	1.00	10.00	90.00
Willow—Laurel Leaved, 8 to 10 ft.	1.00	10.00	90.00
Willow—Laurel Leaved, 6 to 8 ft.	.75	7.50	60.00
Willow—Petzoldi, 8 to 10 ft.	1.00	10.00	90.00
Willow—Petzoldi, 6 to 8 ft.	.75	7.50	60.00
For large caliper and quantities write to office.			

EVERGREENS

Arbor Vitæ—American, 2 to 3 ft.	1.25	12.50	—
Balsam Fir, 2 to 3 ft.	1.00	10.00	75.00
Pine—Mughus, 18 to 24 in.	3.50	35.00	—
Spruce—Black Hills, 2 to 3 ft.	2.00	20.00	—
Spruce—Colorado Blue (Green), 2 to 3 ft.	6 00	—	—
Spruce—Norway, 18 to 24 in.	.75	8.00	65.00
Spruce—White, 2 to 3 ft.	1 50	15.00	100.00

HEDGES AND SCREENS

Barberry—Thunbergii, 18 to 24 in.			60.00
Privet—Russian, Polish and Japanese, 18 to 24 in.			20.00
Privet—Russian, Polish and Japanese, 2 to 3 ft.			25.00

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Almonds—Double Pink and Double White	$1.50	$15.00	—
Barberry—Thumbergii	1.00	10.00	—
Cornus—Siberica	1.00	10.00	—
Cranberry—High Bush	1.00	10.00	—
Deutzias, Crenata, Double Rose, Gracilis and Pride of Rochester	1.00	10.00	—
Elders—Golden, Red Fruited and Variegated	1.00	10.00	—
Honeysuckle—Red Tartarian	.75	8 00	—
Honeysuckle—Pink Tartarian	.75	8 00	—
Honeysuckle—White Tartarian	.75	8 00	—
Hydrangea—Arborescens	1.50	15.00	—
Hydrangea—Paniculata Grandiflora, 2 to 3 ft.	1.50	15.00	—
Lilac—White, 3 to 4 ft.	1.25	12.50	—
Prunus—Triloba (Double Flowering Plum)	1.25	12.50	—
Snowball—Large Flowering, 3 to 4 ft.	1.00	10.00	—
Snowberry—White and Red (Coral Berry)	.75	8 00	—
Spirea—Anthony Waterer (Dwarf Red), 18 to 24 in.	1.00	10.00	—
Spirea—Aurea (Yellow), Billardii (Pink), 2 to 3 ft.	1.00	10.00	—
Syringa—(Mock Orange)	1.00	10.00	—
Syringa—Golden	1.00	10.00	—
Weigela—Eva Rathke (Dark Red)	1.00	10.00	—

CLIMBING SHRUBS AND CREEPERS, 2 Yrs.

Ampelopsis Engelmanni	$ .75	$ 7.50	—
Ampelopsis Quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper)	.75	7.50	—
Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston or Japan Ivy)	.75	7.50	—
Clematis—Jackmanni (Purple)	2.00	20.00	—
Clematis—Paniculata (White), very hardy	1.00	10.00	—
Dutchman's Pipe (Artistolochia)	2.00	20.00	—
Matrimony Vine—(Chinese)	1.00	10.00	—
Wistaria—White	1.00	10.00	—